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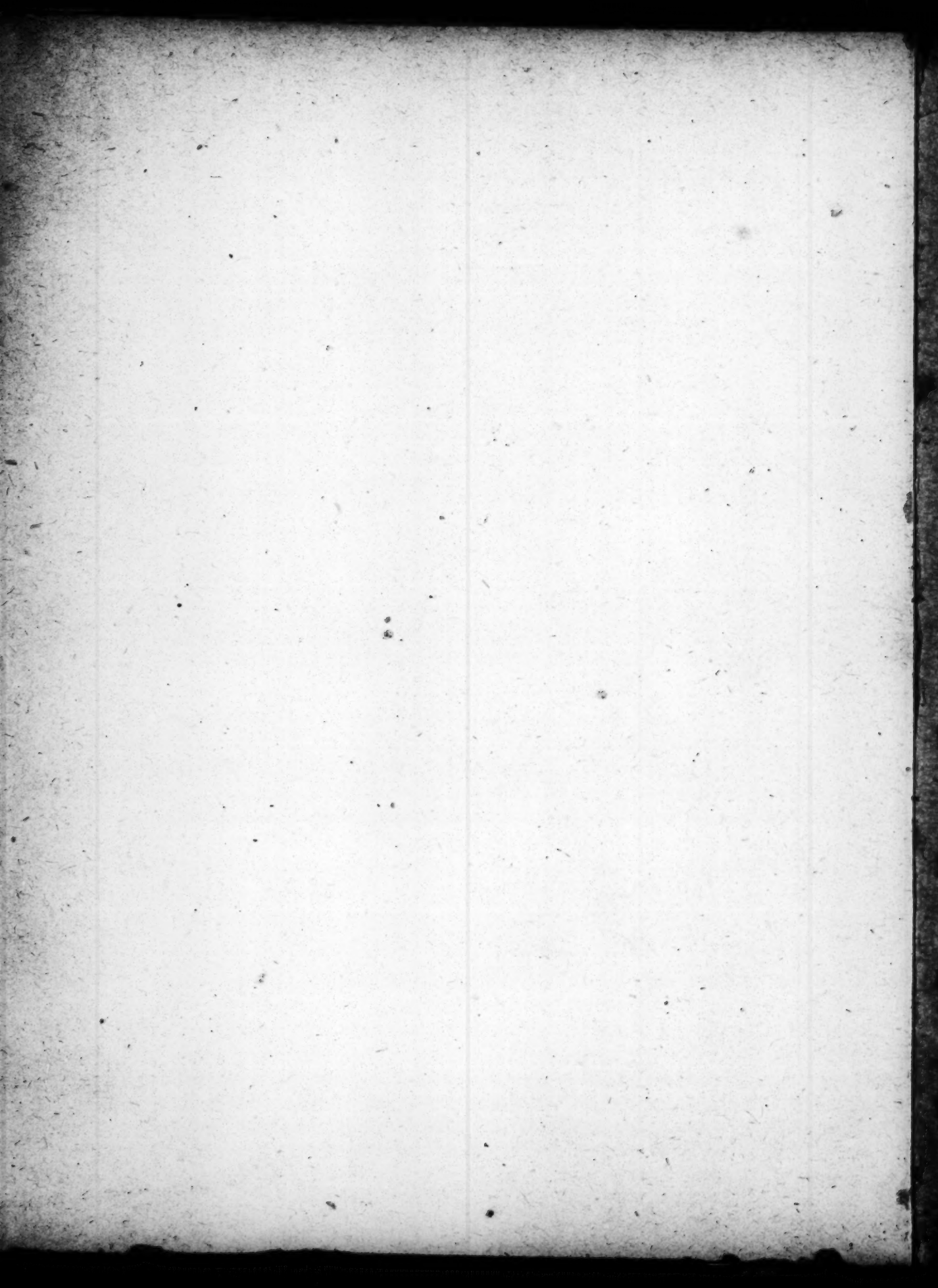
371.3

1700

C78

244 English School Master, teaching all his
Scholars of what age soever, the most easy,
short, and perfect order of distinct Reading
and true Writing of our English Tongue,
also how to understand hard English Words,
etc., by Edward Coote, small 4to, *partly*
black letter, boards, 7s 6d 1700

A curious example of the school teaching of nearly
two hundred years ago, with a collection of hard
words.



THE
English School-Master.

Teaching all his

SCHOLARS,

Of what A G E. to ever,

The most easy, short, and perfect order of distinct
Reading, and true Writing our English Tongue, that hath
ever yet been known or published by any.

And further also, teaches a direct course, how any unskillful
person may easily both understand any hard English words which
they shall in Scriptures, Sermons, or elsewhere hear or read; and
also be made able to use the same aptly themselves; and generally
whatsoever is necessary to be known for the English Speech: so that
he which hath this Book only, needeth to buy no other to make him
fit from his Letter to the Grammar School, for an apprentice, or any
other private use, so far as concerneth English. And the value it
made not only for Children; though the first Book be more childish
for them; but also for all others, especially for those that are igno-
rant in the Latin Tongue.

In the next Page the School-Master sheweth forth his Table to
the view of all beholders, setting forth some of the chief
Commodities of his Profession.

Devoted for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill, By
EDWARD COOTE, Master of the Free-School in
Saint Edmunds-Bury.

Perused and approved by Publick Authority; and now the 40 times
reprinted: With various Copies so written by, at the end of this
Book added.

Printed by N. R. for the Company of Stationers.

half bound

371.3
1700
C78

The School-Master his Profession.

I Profess to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment to understand the true reason of our English tongue, with great expedition and pleasure. I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few days with great ease.

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that shall be trained up for any Grammar-School, that they shall never err in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: Which, what ease and benefit it will bring unto School-masters, they best know. And the same proffer do I make all other, both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all Schoolmasters of the English Tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection; but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time, teach an hundred Scholars, than before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to incourage many to read, that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledge will be brought into this Land, and more books bought than otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have been at, in maintaining their children long at School.

Strangers that do now blame our Tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the first part of Arithmetick, to know or write any number.

By the Practice hereunto adjoined, all Learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of stile, in either Prose or Verse.

By the same practice children shall learn in a Catechism, the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of virtue and civil behaviour.

I have made a part of a brief Chronology, for practising of reading hard words, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible, and other Histories; and a Grammar-Scholar learn to know when his Authors both Greek and Latin lived; and when the principal Histories in them were done.

I have set down a Table containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English word borrowed from the Greek, Latin, or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain English word: whereby the children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latin words before they enter the Grammar-School, which also will bring much delight and judgment to others. Therefore if thou understandest not any word in this Book, not before expounded, seek the Table. If I be generally received, I shall cause one uniform manner of teaching; a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latin Tongue, so would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practised.

Finally, I have given thee such Examples of fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned, that if thou shouldst buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldom find in England) they alone will cost thee much more money than I ask for my whole Profession.

If thou desirest to be further satisfied, for the performance of these things, read the Preface; where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Book which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

The Preface for direction to the Reader.

O THER Men in their Writings (gentle Reader) may justly use such style as may declare Learning or Eloquence fit for a Scholar; but I am enforced of necessity to affect that plain rudeness, which may fit the Capacity of those Persons with whom I have to deal. The Learned sort are able to understand my purpose, and to teach the Treatise without further Directions. I am now therefore to direct my Speech unto the Unskilful, which desire to make use of it for their own private benefit, and to such Men and Women of Trade, as Tailors, Weavers, Shopkeepers, Sempsters, and such others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others. Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly unto thee: yet let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee: I seek nothing by thee, but thy own pleasure, ease and profit, and the good of thy Scholars: If peradventure for 2 or 3 days at the first it may seem somewhat hard or strange to thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee: for if thou take diligent pains in it but four days, thou shalt learn very many profitable things that thou never knewest; yea thou shalt learn more of the *English* Tongue, than any Man of thy Calling (not being a *Grammarian*) in *England* knoweth; thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better Accommodation and Profit, than any other (not following this order) teacheth, and thou maist sit on thy Shop board, at thy Loom, or at thy Needle, and never hinder thy Work to hear thy Scholars, after once thou hast made this little Book familiar to thee. The practice and order of Study, I know is a Stranger to thee, yet must thou now be sure that thou pass not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning and true use of any Rule or Word, and have none present to help thee; make a mark thereat with thy Pen or Pin, until thou meetest with thy Minister, or other Learned Scholar, of whom thou mayest inquire, and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to *Grammar*, or other such like things as those of thy Condition are usually unacquainted with; rather assure thy self that all wise Men will commend thee that desir'st Knowledge which many reject; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their sortish Ignorance, like *Scoggens* Priest, who because he had used his old *Mumpsimus* for those dozen of years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpsimus*, tho it be never so good. Two things generally you must mark for the use of this Book, *First*, the true understanding of it in the Matter. *Secondly*, the manner of learning of it, if thou be only a Scholar; then the order of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher. And for the first, Where I profess to teach with far more ease and pleasure to the Learner, and therefore with greater speed than others, understand the reason. Thou hast but two principal things to learn; to spell truly any word of one Syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed Syllables so in the first Book, however at the first sight they may seem common, so as thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it there set down, or at least so many like, both for the beginning and ending, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shalt not be skilful in. And I have begun with

The Preface to the Reader.

with the easiest, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they, first learned, all other might follow with very little labour. These Syllables known (because all words be they never so long or hard, be made of them) thou hast nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down so easy and certain Rules (believe me that have tried) as thou shalt never err in any hard word. I doubt not but thy own experience shall find this to be true, and so my promise in that Point performed to the full. Marvel not, why in the first Book I have differed in writing many Syllables from the usual manner; yea from my self in the rest of my Work, *templ* without (*e*), and *tun* with one (*n*), and *Plum* not *Plumme*; my reason is, I have put there no more Letters than are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custom, yea often I write the word diversly (if it be used differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the Speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8 Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to the present use of reading words of one Syllable, which thou hast learned to Spell, that so thou mayest have nothing in the second Book to learn, but only division of words, and other hard Observations. The Titles of the Chapters and Notes in the Margin (which I would have thee always diligently read and mark) will make these things more plain unto thee. Also where I undertake to make thee write true Orthography of any words truly pronounced, I must mean it of those words whose writing is determined; for there are many wherein the best *English-men* in this Land are not agreed. As some write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*; others write *malitious*, as from the *Latin* *malitiosus*. So some write *Germane* from the *Latin*, some *Germain* from the *French*. Neither do I deal with proper Names, or strange words of Art in several Sciences, nor the unknown Terms of peculiar Countries (if they differ from ordinary Rules) unless sometimes on some special occasion. I know ere this, thou thinkest that art a Teacher, to hear how thou maist with more ease and profit teach an hundred Scholars, than before forty. Follow my advice, and I warrant thee success. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the best thou hast shall learn that here which he knew not; neither needeth he any other for *English*) provide and use these Books; then divide thy Scholars into two, three, or four sorts, as thy number is (for more thou needest not, altho thou hast a hundred Scholars) and place so many of them as are nearest, of like forwardness, in one Lesson or Form, as in *Grammar-School*, and so go through the whole number, not making above four Companies at the most; so that thou shalt have but four Lectures to hear, if thou hast an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadst forty Lectures tho but forty Scholars. Then when thou wouldst hear any Form, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty, or more, together; hear two or three that thou most suspectest to be negligent, or of a childish conceit, and let all the others attend; or let one read one Line, Sentence, or Part, another the next, and so through, so that all do somewhat, and none know when or what shall be required of him; encourage the most diligent and tenderest Nature: and thus doubt not but thou shalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, than before unto four in several Lessons. For by opposing each other as I have directed in the end of the second Book, emulation and fear of Discredit, will make them strive who shall excel; by this means also, every one in a higher Form will be able to help those under him, and that without loss of time, seeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching

the

The Preface to the Reader.

the framing and sweet tuning of the Voice, I have given this help; I have added for Prose all sorts of Stile, both Dialogue and others; and for Verse, Psalms, and other Verses of all the several sorts usual, which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any *English*. But here I must make earnest request to all careful Ministers, that as they tender the good Education of the Youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repair unto the Schools of such Teachers as are not *Grammarians*, to hear their Children pronounce; and so help such with their Discretion, that desire to use this Book in their Schools; for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little Children chance, which should at first be most skilfully grounded; which is the only cause of such woful Ignorance in so many Men and Women that cannot now write (without great Error) one Sentence of true *English*; therefore let Parents now be careful to whom they commit their Children.

But to return to my teaching Tradesman; if thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the Directions given in all places in the Book, and as thy Scholar is in saying his Lesson, mark what Words he misseth, and note them with thy Pen and Pin, and let him repeat them at the next Lecture, and so until he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilful. And let his Fellows also remember them, to oppose him in their Propositions. But me thought I heard thee say, that my Reasons have perswaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canst not move all their Parents to be willing to bestow so much Money in a Book at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall save much by the bargain. But they will reply, That this little young Child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then answer, That a Remedy is provided for that also, which is this, first the Printer upon sight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this Book, making the first Part of my second Page the Matter thereof, which in my Opinion he did with good reason; for a Child may by this Treatise almost learn to Spell perfectly in as little time as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being first learned, being the Ground-work of Spelling, all the rest of this Work will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first Book, that if a Child should tear out every Leaf so fast as he learneth, yet it shall not be greatly hurtful: for every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if thou be a reasonable Man, that this entrance to them prefixeth the manner how to understand the use of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over-tedious.

For the particular ordinary sounding of the Letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being sufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I so prattled and lisp'd unto thee, as that I hope thou understandest my purpose and single heart for thy good; which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my course, for the easy and speedy attaining of the learned Languages; an Argument, which as it is more pertinent to my Profession, so might it rather be expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you find my words true, accept my good will, and give Glory to God.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
vwxyz

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
vwxyz

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
vwxyz.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
STVWXYZ.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
rstvwxyz.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
RSTVWXYZ.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
æiōu.

The FIRST BOOK of the ENGLISH Schoolmaster.

C H A P. I.

TEaching all Syllables of two Letters, beginning with the easiest, and joining them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c), betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two Letters.

a e i o u

Ab eb fb ob ub
Ad ed id od ud
Af ef if of uf
Ag eg ig og ug
Ah eh * oh **
Al el il ol ul
Am em im om um
An en in on un
Ap ep ip op up
Ar er ir or ur
At et it ot ut

Ak ek ik ok uk
Ac ec ic oc uc
As es is os us
Az ez iz oz uz
Diphthongs { Ai ei * ci *
Ap ep * op *
Au eu * ou *
Aw ew * ow *
Ax ex ix ox ux

If ye do ill, fie on us all.
Ah it is so, he is my fo.
Wo be to me, if I do so.

a e i o u

Ba be bi bo bu
Da de di do du
Fa fe fi fo fu
Ga ge gi go gu
Ha he hi ho hu
La le li lo lu
Ma me mi mo mu
Na ne ni no nu
Pa pe pi po pu
Ra re ri ro ru
Ta te ti to tu
Ua ke ki ko ku
Ca ce ci co cu
Sa se si so su
Za ze zi zo zu
Ja je ji jo ju
Pa pe * po *
Ma be bi bo bu
Wa we wi wo wu
Qua que qui quo *

Up go on, I ice a Py,
So it is; if I do ly,
Wo is me; Oh I dy,
You see in me no lye to be.

This Title of the Chapter must not be taught the Scholar, but only direct the Teacher.

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his Vowels and after two or three days when he is skilful in them, teach him to call all the other letters Consonants; and so proceed with the other words of art as they stand in the margin, never troubling his memory with a new word before he be perfect in the old.

c before s, u, like k; but before e, or i, like f, if no other letter come between (Now may you teach your Scholar that he can spell no word without a Vowel). Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the Vowel, and make him read these lines distinctly.

B

C H A P.

TEacheth to join the two former sorts of Syllables together, I mean, (ab and ba) and so the rest ; with practise of Reading the same sort of words of three Letters. And here you see that this, and every new Chapter, doth so repeat all that went before, that your Scholars may forget nothing.

Here you may teach your Scholars to call these words, syllables ; and that so many letters as we spell together, we call a Syllable ; and you may repeat the first two letters as oft as the capacity of a Child shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child, I have used such Syllables as are used for English words.

If now your Scholar be ready in the former terms of a Vowel, Consonant, and a Syllable ; you may now teach him what a Diphthong is, especially those in the former Chapter.

ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou.

Ba bah ba bad, ba bat, bat bay
 Be bed, be beg be bet
 Bi bid, bi bis, bi bil bi bit
 Bo bot, bo bon, bo bos boz boy
 Bu bud but bus, bu bul bu but buz
 Da dad dag day dam daw day
 De den der, de dew
 Di din dig dim did dip
 Do dog dol dopt doz dot dow
 Du dup dul, du dun
 Fa fal fan far, fa fat
 Fe fed fel fe fen few
 Fo fog for fop, fo foy
 Ga gad, ga gay
 Gi gib, gig gil
 Gu gub gug gul, gu gum gun gup gut
 Ha had hag hap, ha hat haw hay
 He hed hel hem hen hew
 Hi hid him, hi hip his hit
 Ho hod hog, ho home, ho hot hop
 Hu huf hug hul, hu hum hur
 La lad lag lap, lay las law lap
 Le lad leg, le les let
 Li lib lig lim, li lip
 Lo lob, lo lol lop, lot low
 Lu lug, lu lut
 Ma mad mam man, ma map mak mow, may
 Me meg man mes. Mi mil, mi mis
 Mo mod mas mow. Mu mul, mum mur
 Na nag na nam. Ne nel ned new
 Ni nib nic nip. No nod nor not now. Nu num nun nut.
 Pa pan pas pat paw pay. Pe ped peg pen. Pi pid pil pit.
 Po

Fi fil fin fi fir
 Fu ful fur
 Ge ges get
 Go gob gop got

Po pod pot. Pu pul pus put
 Ra rag ram ran rad rac raw ray
 Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip
 Ro rob rod res rot. Ru run rut rug run
 Ta tap tar ter. Te teg tec ten tew. Ti tib til tin tip tot.
 To tog tom top tos tow tay. Tu tub tug tun tur
 Ca cal calm can cap cat
 Ke ked key, ki kid kis kit
 Co cob cod cog, co com com con. Cu cud cuf, cu cul cup cur cut
 Sa sad sag sam, sa saw. Se sel set. Si sip sir sit.
 So sob som sor sow. Su sum, sut sup
 Ja jag jar jow. Je jet few. Ju
 Pe pel pes yet
 Wa van vat bat. We her
 Wa wag wal wan was way. We wel web wit
 Wi will win, wo wol wot
 Qua quaf quat. Qui quig quil quie

Boy go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay
 Nag: fill him well, and feel he be fat; and I will rid me of him,
 for he will be but dull as his dam: if a man did well for him, I will
 tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him, and so God will vex me,
 and may let me go to hell, if I get but a jaw bone of him ill.

CHAPTER III.

Setteth down only all those Syllables that are of three
 letters, beginning with two consonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu
 Bza bze bzi bzo bzr
 Cha che chi cho chu
 Cla cle cli clo clu
 Cra cre cri cro cru
 Dza dze dzi dzo dzr
 Dwa dwe dwi dwo dwr
 Fla fle fit flo flu
 Fra fre fri fro fru
 Gla gle gli glo glu
 Gna gne gni gno gnz
 Gra gre gri gro gru
 Kna kne kni kno knz
 Pla ple pli plo plu
 Pza pre pzi pzo prr

Sea see sci sco scu
 Sha she ski sko sku
 Sha she shi sho shu
 Sla sle sli slo slu
 Sma sme smi sma smu
 Sna sne sni sno snu
 Spa spe spi spo spu
 Sta ste sti sto stu
 Swa swe swi swo swu
 Squa sque squi squo squ
 Tha the thi tho thu
 Tra tre tri tro tru
 Twa twe twi two twu
 Wba wbe whi who wbu
 Wza wze wzi wzo wzr

In this kind of
 words of one Sylla-
 ble, we use only (c)
 before (a, o, u) and
 (k) before (e) and
 (y) and not other-
 wise, except in feign-
 ed words, as *Cis* for
Cissy, *Kate* for *Kathe-*
rine: and in some
 proper names, as *Cai*,
 the father of *Saul*; but
 we use (f) before any
 vowel, therefore
 have I placed them
 as you see.

This speech is
 made only of words
 taught before, where
 you are not to ob-
 serve the sense, be-
 ing frivolous, but on-
 ly to reach distinct
 reading.

Ask the Learner
 what Consonants
 will follow (b) and
 let him answer (l) or
 (r) and practise him
 in all the rest. For
 the more perfect be-
 is in them, the more
 ease and benefit you
 shall find when you
 come to the rules of
 Division in the se-
 cond Book.

I call (b) a Conso-
 nant here and else-
 where for examples
 sake, which properly
 is not so, to avoid
 multiplicity of rules

C H A P. IV.

Although I have so disposed these words as that the latter Chapters are repetition of the former, yet would I have Scholars in every Form say over some of that they have learned, and oppose one another as I have taught in the first Chapter of the second Book.

Here are adjoined the Syllables of the former Chapters, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with ab). And then teach them to read words made of these syllables.

Bla blad, ble bled bles blew, ble blis, blo bloc
 Bja brag bran, bia brat Bray
 Bre bred brat brew, bria bro brow
 Cha champ chop chas chat che chew.
 Chi chil chip. Chochop chup. Chu chul
 Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew
 Cri crib cro crop cros crow, cru crum
 Dra drab drat drag drum draw drap
 Dre dreg, dri dreg, dro drop, dru drum. Dwe dwel
 Fla flag flat flad flod, fle fleo
 Fli fit flo floc flod, flu fur
 Frey frey, fre frey, fri feig, frog from frow
 Gla glad glas, glo glew gli glio
 Gloglos glow, glu glum glur. Gna gnat gnaw
 Gra graf gras gray gri grig gro gras.
 Kna knap knaw, kni kni
 Kno knoz knoto knu knub knug
 Pla plat play. Plo plob plo plow, plu plumb
 Pia prat pray, pie pres, pit pig. Sca scap scan scar
 She sheg shept shew, ski skill skin ship
 Sco scot scoi. Scul scum. Sha sha shal shet shew
 Sla slab slay, sle flew. Sli slid slip sic slo stop slow, slu slut
 Sme smel, smi smit, smo smu smut
 Sna snag snap snat, sni snip, sno snow, snu snut
 Spa span spar, spe sped spen spew
 Spi spin spil spi, spo spot, spu spur
 Sta tag star stat stay, ste stem
 Str sit stil str, sto stod stow, stu stub stuff str
 Swa swad swag swan, swap sway, swe swel
 Swi swig swit swim
 Tha han thac thaw, the them then they
 Thi thin his, tho thou. Thu thus
 Tra trap tra tre try. Tri trim trip

* I have placed (o) and (k) as in the second Chapter, although you will find (k) written before (a) and (u) as in (skarlet) (skull) yet do the most exact Writers say (-scarlet) (-scull) but Kalendar.

Two trap troust up, ten rub crus. *Wot wotig*
Wha wha who when whey, whi whip, who whose whom
Wya wy wye wye, wye wig, wye wye wye
 Spua spua squa squa, squi squi.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me,
 hit me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my
 cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my
 way: Then did he fret, and out-ran me, and drew out his
 staff that had a knob on the end, and hit me a clap on the
 skull, and a cross blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it,
 yet was I glad to know and to see as in a glass my bad spot;
 and I will pray him, that if he shall see me so gross, and so
 far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I
 may know what I am to do.

CHAP. V.

Setteth down first all Syllables of four Letters, beginning
 with three Consonants. Secondly, joineth them like
 the former Chapter with the like practice of reading. Last-
 ly, it teacheth Syllables made of Diphthongs.

Sera sere seri sero seru Stra stre stri stro stru
 Skra skre skri skro skru Spia sple spli splo splu
 Scla scle scli sclo sclu Spza pze spri spzo spzu
 Shla shle shli shlo shlu Thra thre thri thro thru
 Shra shre shri thro thru Thwa thwe thwi thwo thwu
 Sera scrap, se ac sear, seri scrub
 Shra shrap, shred, shrew, shi shug shil shu shub shug
 Sera strag, strau stray, stre, strae, stri strot stroy
 Spia splat, spri splie
 Spza iprac, ipze ipre, spri spzig
 Thra thral, thro thri t, thru hum
 A ail ail quail, al, alio, b a b a in twain, wa waie
 Brau braul scraul, lau laud
 Tot wil voi voil spoil, for join coin, voi bois
 Du our pour stout fou foul se ud scoul cloud, hoto houg
 Fee feed bleed, thee sheep, fee feel heel queen
 Boo book look hook food, fool hool stool

Oppose your Scho-
 lar in these, as willed
 you in the third
 Chapt. for the same
 purpose; the first of
 these is ever (sh) or
 (ch)

Make your Scholars
 know perfectly these
 Diphthongs, and use
 them to spell the
 two last by their
 sound, and not call
 them double ee, or
 double oo,

CHAP.

C H A P. VI.

Teaching all Syllables of three letters that can end any words of two consonants.

The former Chapter doth fully teach to begin any word: These are of endings which we call Terminations; therefore here I am enforced to use Syllables that are no words.

Alb elb ilb olb ulb
 Abs ebs ibs obs ubs
 Ach ech ich oeh uch
 Acl ecl icl ocl ucl
 Alb elb ilb olb ulb
 Adg edg idg odg udg
 Ads eds ids ods uds
 Alf elf ilf olf ulf
 Ald eld ild old uld
 Alk elk ilk olk ulk
 Alm elm ilm olm ulm
 Alb elb ilb olb ulb
 Alp elp ilp olp ulp
 Als els ils ols uls
 Alt elt ilc olt ult
 Amb emb imb omb umb
 Amp emp imp omp ump
 Ams ems ims oms ums
 And end ind ond und
 Ang eng ing ong ung
 Ank enk ink onk unk
 Ans ens ins ons uns

Ant ent int ont unt
 Alp elp ilp olp ulp
 Aps eps ips ops ups
 Apt ept ipt opt upc
 Arb erb irb orb urb
 Ard erd ird ord urd
 Arf erf irf orf urf
 Arg erg irg org urg
 Ark erk irk ork urk
 Arm erm irm orm urm
 Arn ern irn orn urn
 Arp erp irp orp urp
 Ars ers irs ors urs
 Art ert irt ort urt
 Ash eth ith osh ush
 Ask esk isk osk usk
 Asl esl isl osl usl
 Asp elp ilp olp ulp
 Ast est ist olt ult
 Ath eth ich oth uth
 Alt elt ilc olt ult
 Ars ers irs ors urs

C H A P. VII.

You may sometimes spell this way if the word will be more easy; which is especially when the word endeth in (ch, gh, or sh) for then they cannot easily be divided.

Adjoine the Syllables of the former Chapters with the first of those Chapters, and others that begin Syllables, with such practice of reading, as before:
 Ba bab babl. Ca gad gabl, scabl wabl
 Be ped pedl. Bi bib bibl ntbl, dri drabl, scri scribl
 Co cob cobl. Go gob gobl, hob hobl
 Du hub hubl. Stu stub stubl.
 Cra crab crabs, dra drab drabs, sta stab stabs
 We web webs. Ri rib ribs
 Lo lob labs, so sob sobs, tu tub tubs
 Ri rich, whi which, mu much, su such
 La lad labs, Ma shad shads squads. Be bed beds pe peds
 Li lid lids. Go god gods rods. Wa waf wast snad

Ba haf haft. De bet best clest. Et gil gift list rift, it list clift
 Lo lof lof. lof. La laught. Hi hi nigh
 Da dag dagl, wragl, dragl, scragl
 Gi gig gigl, wzig wri wzigl. Go gag gogl
 Ba bal bald, Sca scal scald, Be hel held geld
 Gi gil gilt, mil mild, child wild. Ca cal calf half calf
 Be pel pelf shelf twelf. Cu gul gulf
 Ba bal balk chalk walk stalk
 Wi mil milk silk. Po pol pulk. Hu hul hulk
 Ba bal balm calm palm. Be hel helm. Fi film. Ho holm
 Fa fal faln. Sei stol stolm. Swo swol
 Sca scal scalp. Be hel help. Whe whelp. Cu gul gulf
 Fa fal fals. Pu puls
 Fa fal felt. Sha shalt. Be bel belt felt melt smelt
 Gi gil gilt hile tile wile spilt
 La lam lamp, Kem kemb, Com come, Dum dumb chumb
 Cam camp cramp damp lamp, Shi shrimp
 Po pom pomp, Du dum vump, Ju sum jump crump stump
 Da dam dams damp, See stem stems, Plu plum plums
 Da dan daun daunce faunce faunc launc chaunc
 Fe fen fent henc pene, Qui quince since, Du oun ouns
 Ba ban band land sand wand. Be bend lend spend send
 Fi fin find blind wind. Bo bond. Ho hound bound round
 Ba han hang. Si sin sing thing string
 Pu pou young strong wrong. Du dun dung
 Ba ban bank rank blank flank frank shank
 Li lin link blink pink shrink. Mon monk
 Pa pan pant plant. Gra graint haunt
 Be ben bent lent ment rent went spent
 Di din dint mint flint hint splint
 Fo fon fent wont, hu hunt launt blunt
 Da day dapl grayl gripl. Co cou coul
 Ca cap carp, caps traps chaps, bi hips lips quips
 So sop sops cops tops chops drops stops
 Ca cap cape carpt lapte chapt scrape. Ke kep kept
 Di dipt ripe ripe ripe skipte tripte script
 Do dot dopt sopt copt cropt. Su sup supt
 Be her herp. Cu cur curb
 Ca car card carl dwarf wharf. Tu turf turt
 Ba bar barg larg charg. Wer be verg
 Di dir dirg. Go gor gorg. Su sur surg spurg
 Ba

* The reason
of this difference is shew-
ed before.

Ba bar bark bark mark park clack spark
 Wo wo work. Lu lur luck
 Ba bar harm farm harm warm charm swarm
 Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo wo worm toym
 Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fi firm quern firm
 Bo lo horn c. yn 102n. Bu lur burn turn spurn
 Ca ca ca y ha p wacy tharp
 We vere. Wo w. is. Cu cur curs
 Ca car bar. ha t p. re quact war smart mart
 Da * ad dash la h. Ra rash gna gnash
 Di dir dirt. Foie loz hort. Hu hur hurt
 Fre fesh. Fi ish fish
 Cu Gush rash blub b ush crush push tush
 Ca cas mask ask. Des desk. Hu hus husk musk
 Fa fris f. st wit. Du must rust
 Ca gas gasp wasp. Ri rip whisp crisp
 Ca ca t. aat fa t last wast tait vast chaat
 Be bes b. t. Je test rest nest west pest chest wrest
 Fi sis si t. l. t wit. Co cos co. t host lost most post
 Du das d. u. t. fu t must rust
 Ra rat rat. l. Ke ket ket. l. Ti tic titel spitel. Rut rutil.
 Ba ath ba. h. Fa faith hach lath laith wath
 Wat i. h. fith wath. Do oth doth mouth south slouth
 Thru thruit, thra thraath thre thresh, thro throng.
 Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?
 What hast thou that is thine own?
 A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable,
 Both Bridle and Saddle, and Child in the Cradle;
 But no bag of Gold, house or freehold.
 My coin is but small, find it who shall,
 For I know this my self, it is all but pelf.
 Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half:
 She doth yield me milk; her skin soft as silk.
 I got without help, a Cat and a Whelp;
 A Cap and a Belt, with a Hog that was gelf,
 With a pot of good Drink, full to the brink,
 And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.
 Thus much in haste may serve for a taste,
 And so I must end, no vain words to spend.

CHAP.

C H A P. VIII

Teaching words ending first in three, then in four consonants, containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practice for reading the same.

Ca cat caught naught taught
 Ci eight, he height weight. Si sight bright
 Bou bought ough. taught wrought sought
 Ru rug ruple rugles
 Bel belch welch. Fi filch milch pilch
 Am amb ambl bram le. Scere scremb. Pi nim nimbl
 Fu fumb fumbl cuml. Pi nim nimph
 Am amp ambl bsample example. Tem templ. Dim pimpl
 Pu pum pump pumpl. Dom pomps. Dumps
 Bla blanch branch quanch. Ben bench, wri wrinch
 Ca can candl handl. Spren sprendl
 Pa man mancl. Spzan spzanel. Gran granel
 Ten tench. Pi nin ninth. De dep depeh
 Ca can campy stampe. Tem tempt. Stum stumpe
 Ki kin kindl spindl. Bu bundl
 An anl. Wi wingl syngl. Un unkl
 Pa mangle rangl wzangl. Pi mingl singl
 Ca garb garbl marbl warbl. Cu cur curdl
 Ci circ circl. Fa far farbl. Gir gircl. Bu hur buerl
 Ca gar gargl. Pu pur purbl. Ki kir kirc kircl mircl
 Tu turcl. Wo woj wozld. Cu cur curld
 Ca cast castl. Wza wzastl. Chi chisl. Ju jug jugl
 Da dash dash laste washt. Pu push pusht rusht
 As ask asht. Cla clasp clasp
 Ca catch watch scratch. It itch which

For a here
 many put as :
 we may put a
 before a not
 pronounced.

Words ending
 in four Con-
 sonants most
 of them being
 the plural
 number.

Len length strength. Eight weight weights. (wozldz
 Hand handl handle. Spin spindls hurdlz gircls. Turcls

As I went thorough the Castle Yard, I did chauce to stumble in a
 queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet, and my
 gay girdle of Gold and Purple. Then I sought how I might wrestle
 on, but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at length by
 strength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my self out, but did
 catch a cough, and caught a wrench in my ankle, and a scratch on
 my mouth; but now I am taught while I am in this World how to
 wrestle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

The End of the First Book

C

The

The Second Book of the English School-Master.

Wherein is taught pl. in and easy wayes how to divide truly and certainly any long and hard words of any Syllables: with Rules for the true writing of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are set down the words of Art used in this Treatise, and other necessary Rules and Observations, especially Words of one Syllable, both for true Writing and Reading.

I divide your Syllables for you until you have rules of Division, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact Definitions, but for such Descriptions as are fit for Children; I make (h) a Letter for plainness, which exactly is none, but a note of breathing * Diphthong. Teach that any two vowels that will make a perfect sound, is called a Diphthong.

* For when one is little sounded, I call them improper Diphthongs, A, E O, E, in Latin words make a Diphthong.

Mastr. **D**O you think your self sufficiently instructed to spell and read distinctly any word of any Syllable, that now we may proceed to teach Rules for the true and easy division of any word of many Syllables.

Schol. Sir I do not well understand what you mean by a Syllable.

Mastr. A Syllable is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell together: as in division you see are four Syllables.

Schol. How many letters be in a Syllable?

Mastr. Any number under nine. As I do say that with Knight brought strength.

Schol. What letters makes a Syllable?

Mastr. Any of the vowels, a, e, i, o, u; as any, e-vil, i-do, o-verturneth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometime find two Vowels together in one Syllable; what shall I do with them?

Mastr. You must then call them a * Diphthong; which is nothing else but a sound made of two Vowels.

Schol. Will any two Vowels make a Diphthong?

Mastr. No, *none that are fully sounded, but these; ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee, as in say, either, coin, taught, cunach, ought, good, feed. Which when you find you must join together, except in some proper Names; as in Be-er she-ba, Na tha-na-el, so in se-eh a gree-ing; and in such words, where a Syllable begins with (e o i) is added to a perfect word ending in (ee) as see, agree, degree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no Diphthong, and therefore may not be joyned.

Schol. We do find, j, jo, ji, jo, ju, va, ve, vi, vo, vu, joyned together, as in James, Jesus, join, Judas; value verily, visit, vow: I pray you, are they then no Diphthongs?

Mastr. No, for j and v joyned with a vowel in the beginning of a Syllable, are turned from Vowels into Consonants; as A-li-jah Vulk-ure.

Schol.

Schol. What mean you by a Consonant?

Maſt. I mean all the other letters except the vowels; which can ſpell nothing without ſome of the vowels; as take (c) out of ſtrength, ſtrength will ſpell nothing.

Schol. Why ſir, (y) did even now ſpell a word; yet it is none of the vowels. Conſonants.

Maſt. Indeed (y) is often uſed for (i) when it is a vowel; but when they be conſonants they differ: for (y) is alſo a conſonant when it is joyned in the beginning of a ſyllable with a vowel, as in yet, you; ſo yet differeth from yet, and ſuch like.

Schol. I pray you ſhew me the reaſon why in (like) which was the laſt word you uſed, and in many words before, you put (e) in the end, which is not ſounded?

Maſt. This letter (e) in the end of a word not ſounded, hath two principal uſes. The firſt and chiefest is to draw the ſyllable long; as he is made mad. (e) not ſounded.

A mill dam, a ſtrewed dame.

My man hath cut my Hoſe mane.

A great gap, gape wide.

Spare the ſpar. Beware of war.

Feed until thou haſt well fed.

Don feel not my pain, the waſp is fel.

He hid the Dr hide.

It is a mile to the mill.

A little pin, my ſleſh doth pine.

A branch of fir good for the fire.

A dor ſtreeth on the dore.

Toſs the ball, roſe the woll.

Don haue a dot on your noſe, and you dote.

Rud is not rude.

A tun of wine, a tunc of a long.

Schol. What is the ſecond uſe?

Maſt. It changeth the ſound of ſome Letters; but this uſe, with the further declaration of this Letter, becauſe it is harder than you will at firſt eaſily conceive, I will refer you to another plate.

Schol. Are no other Letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Maſt. Yeſ, very many; as (a) is not pronounced in Earth, Goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which Letters of all ſorts I will ſet down afterwards, when I haue given you

In this Second, when e is long, it is commonly doubled, and makes a diphthong.

Make your Scholars very perfect in theſe, and then you may try them in other the like.

Letters not pronounced.

more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you are better able to use them.

C H A P. II.

By this Chapter you may easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Maſt. If you will gently obſerve theſe things, you cannot err in any word of one ſyllable: therefore I will proceed to the diviſion of ſyllables; which if you carefully mark, you ſhall never fail in dividing the longeſt and haſteſt word that ever you ſhall read.

Schol. That will aſſuredly bring me great profit and pleaſure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I ſtick to ſtall in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward. And I never yet heard that any ſuch rules have been yet taught by any: I pray you therefore tell me, what is the firſt general rule, or the chiefeſt ground in this work.

Maſt. Briefly it is this: Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in ſtrength, ti ed, e-ſpi-ed ſub-miſſ-ion, ſa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which ſeven words you have as many ſyllables as vowels, and above ſeven ſyllables I remember no word to be.

Sch. But I find the contrary even in this rule; for in theſe words, you, have, brief, are more vowels than ſyllables.

Maſt. It is well obſerved: therefore you muſt know, that you can hardly find a general rule without ſome exceptions.

Sch. How many exceptions hath it?

Maſt. Three: The firſt is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel, not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we have (i) ſounded in chief, not (e).

Sch. What is the ſecond exception?

Maſt. The ſecond is, that if there be a Diphthong, as in may, your, then you have two vowels in one ſyllable.

Sch. Are there not three vowels in your?

Maſt. No: for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the ſame ſyllable is a conſonant.

Sch. What is the third exception?

Maſt. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James, pre-ſerves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of theſe more ſhall be ſaid hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never elſe find two vowels in one ſyllable?

Maſt.

Maſt. Yes, after (q) always is (u) with another vowel, as in quest, queen, quick; and sometimes after (g) as in Guarter, language: otherwise never; unless we say, that in words ending in (ven) as Heaven, even, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them, ev'n Heav'n,

C H A P. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the longest and hardest English words that you shall find.

Schol. I have already with ease and certainty learned to know how many syllables are in a word so soon as I see it; yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Maſt. Mark then these rules following, and you shall never fail. The first is, if you have two vowels come together both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you must put the former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them in the syllable following, as in tri-al, mo-ral, say-ing tri-umph, E-phraim, likewise when the same consonants are doubled, they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, af-ford, ad-der, let-ter, dis-ser, com-mon, ne-ces-si-ty, &c. Except when they are needlessly doubled in words of the plural number, as in Plummes, hilles, whippes, craggess; for plums, hills, whips, crags.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Maſt. When naming a thing, we speak of more than one: as one whip we call the singular number, because it speaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number, because it speaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what shall I do, when I find one consonant betwixt two vowels?

Maſt. You must put the consonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-sed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-tion, except compound words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Maſt. When two several words, which we call simple words, are joined together; as in safe-guard two syllables, not safe-guard, three syllables: because it is made of compounded of two several words, save and guard: so where-of, where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-ness, wise-ly, where you must note, that if the last part be an addition only, and signify nothing, as -ness in lameness, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: also (x) is put to the vowel before him,

For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel.

Double consonants. The plural number I will now leave, dividing those syllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring Scholars to present practice.

One consonant. a Because the former syllable cannot end with a consonant, except the syllable following begin with a consonant.

b We call that simple that is not compounded: c The simple will keep the same letters as when it was simple.

Therefore
(x) is called a
double conso-
nant. Two
consonants.

as in ox-en, ex-er-cise, ex-orc-ist: the reason is, because
(x) hath the sound of a two consonants, (s) and (s), and (ds)
cannot begin a syllable

Schol. What if there come two diverse consonants between
two vowels?

Maist. Then, if they be such as may, they must be joined;
for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part
of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants that
may begin a word, and therefore be joined?

Maist. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book,
they are set down together: but because I would have you
very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an
example: as, bless, chew, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret,
glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, slew, smart, shew,
spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you give examples, how these may be joined
in words of more syllables?

Maist. Mark then diligently here, restore, not thus rest ore,
because (r) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rest ore,
because a consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable;
so in re-frain, ex-er-cise, and such like: but in god-ly, se!-dom,
trum-pet, lod-ged, mourn-ing, &c. the middle consonants must be
divided, because none of these, d, l, p, m, g, n, can begin a
word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again, you
may not spell thus, lod-ged, because (g) may begin a word.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there
come three or more consonants together in the midst of a
word?

Three or
more conso-
nants.

Maist. Yea, altogether: for as many consonants as can, be
joined and the rest divided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning
of a word?

Maist. Three and no more: therefore, if in the midst there
come four or more, they must be divided, although four may
end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure which three may be joined?

Maist. They are all set down in the beginning of the
fifth Chapter of the first Book. But for more plainness
sake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof
we have ordinary English words, as scraps, skew shrink,
stroke, split, spring, thrawl, thwart.

Schol.

Schol. Give an example for dividing of these words where
in many consonants come together.

Maſt. Doe or who may ſerve, if you remmember what hath
been taught. As for this word conſtrain, you muſt not ſay
conſtrain, or conſtrain, or conſtrain, or conſtrain, but conſtrain,
becauſe (c) cannot begin a ſyllable, (ſt) can; therefore it
muſt begin it: ſo im-ply, king-dom, de-ſtruction, ac-know-ledge,
tranſ-greſſ, &c and this rule you muſt carefully ſtill practice,
that you may readily give the reaſon in all ſuch words, why
every Conſonant muſt go to this Syllable rather than that.
But ſtill look as beſore, that ſome compound words muſt be
marked, as, miſlike, diſlike, tranſpoſe, with out through-
out, &c. which if they had been ſimple words, we muſt have
ſpelled them thus, mi-ſlike, di-ſlike, tran ſpoſe, as ye have
leagued: becauſe in compoſitions every word muſt have his
own letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But Sir, ſome men ſpell derivative words thus: Object.
ſpeak-ing ſtrength-en-ing; otherwiſe than you have taught.

Maſt. I know it well: yet becauſe, if ſuch words ſhould be
ſo ſpelled, we muſt for them frame new rules (which were to
bring a needleſſe oppreſſion on Childrens memories) and that
the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word,
therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may
you by this that you have learned, ſpell truly, certainly, and
with judgment any Engliſh word that can be laid beſore you.

Schol. Although all men will grant that theſe rules muſt of
neceſſity bring a ſpeedy cauſe of reading to as many as are
of years able to diſcern: yet many will not eaſily believe that
little Children can conceive them, and make uſe of them;
and then they will rather bring confuſion than profit.

Maſt. But experience hath taught the contrary: for a child
of an ordinary capacity will, and hath eaſily conceived theſe
rules, being orderly taught. But diſcretion muſt be uſed, not
to trouble them with any new rule beſore they be perfect in the
old. The words of art here uſed are not above eight in all:
the moſt of them I would have the Child learn, while he is
learning to ſpell in the firſt Book, as I have given direction
there in the beginning: which words there, and rule here, be-
ing orderly taught, as is perceived, never (by the bleſſing of
God) doubt of a comfortable ſucceſſe: therefore I wiſh that no
man with prejudicate opinion do reſect them beſore he hath
made tryal upon ſome ordinary wits; but I would have all
ſuch

Although these three Chapters be of greatest use for Readers; yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading; yet he may at the second.

such as teach a child, that they would make their Scholars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and the other observations for true writing; if your child be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to conceive and use: yet let him learn to read them all: for if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no no; some of the former; yet while he reads them he learns as much, and goes on as easy, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a chapter in the Bible? yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one half for plainness sake, than otherwise I might; knowing, that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

C H A P. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (c) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (c) in the end of a word is not pronounced; besides that it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of the letters; I pray which are they?

Mastr. It changeth the sound of these letters, v, c, g, when any of the vowels went before; as au, eu, ou, ac, ic, oc, uc, ag, ug, so in eg, ig; as in hau, have, leu, leve, lou, love: so cave, save, salve, hive, thrive: so c without e is sounded like k as in accord; but with e like f as in place, race, so lic, lice, true, truec: also ag, age, stag, stage, so cag, cage, hug, huge, deluge, so hang, strange, string, fringe: so larg, large: in most of which e both also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag, age, hug, huge. Where you must mark, that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables, is made by putting d before g, as in badg, drudg. So it is also when e i or o come before g, leg, ledg, rig, ridg, log, lodg, which vowels before g are never but long except in liege, seige, which is by putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have e uled in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllables long: why is that?

Mastr.

Of (c) in the end of a word. Here (v) with (c) hath the sound of a consonant, and (ce) as (se) and when short words end in (c) we use to add k.

Maſt We ſee it indeed of uſe, but rather of cuſtom, (as they ſay) for * beauty than neceſſity, as after i, but not after y, as in bie, bye, or after two conſonants, or a conſonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaſſe, tonne: whereas the learned languages, neither double the conſonant, nor uſe ſuch e, as the Latins ſay mel, as, ros; we mel, aſs, roſs And ſometimes we uſe not e, when the word is long, as after ll, as fall, fall, ſhall: yet we uſe as longer without e, than aſſe with t;: pea ſometimes we uſe e after two conſonants, to draw the ſyllables long, for difference ſake, principally if the e d of them be i, as in cradle, ladle, leſt they ſhould be pronounced ſhort, like cradl, ladl, which ſome men would diſtinguiſh by doubling d, as ſaddle: but it is both unuſual and needleſs to write bibbl and childd, to make them differ from bible and child. And ſome pronounce theſe words, blind, find, bind, ſhort; or others blinde, hinde, wiſe e e long, which e if we ſhould write after ſome words, it would utterly overthrow the natural ſound; as if we ſhould write hang with e thus, hange, we muſt pronounce it like ſtrange, and hence ariſe the difference of the laſt ſyllable in hanger and ſtranger. So words ſounding as long, ſong, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they ſhould have e, would ſound like frienge, hinge; as ſwing him in a reſpe, ſwindg him with a rod, which muſt not be written with dg, friendge, as ſome think: as the former examples ſhew, in theſe words fringed, hinged, where d is never written.

Schol. If this be the cuſtom without reaſon, what certainty ſhould I hold?

Maſt. Although it were good and eaſy, both for our own Country-learners, and ſtrangers, that certain rules were known and practiſed (which things might eaſily be done) yet becauſe it lieth not in us to perform, I wiſh you rather to obſerve the beſt, and follow that which ye have, than to labour for innovation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition ſerve for all cuſtoms in the reſt.

Schol. I remember you promiſed me to ſet down thoſe words which have other letters beſides (e), either not at all, or but little pronounced.

Maſt. I will either ſet you them down, or elſe give you rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow: (a) is not pronounced, when ea (or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, road, boat, where (a) both draws the ſyl-

* Eſpecially after i and u, as in eſſie, argue.

Whereas ſome would make ſuch words as able two ſyllables, and that e in the end makes bl to be as it were a ſyllable I can ſee no reaſon for it.

Of letters not pronounced.

The joining of thoſe kind of vowels

may be called improper Diphthongs, becauſe one of them is little heard.

D

lable

table long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, beast, best, breast, brest, good, god, coast, cost, as if you write brede, gode, &c. and hereupon this word yeat, yeer, yere, is diversly written: yet we say, be-a-titude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. bū-creature: also therefore in proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jehoshabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teko-ah, Be-az.

(e)

(e) Is not pronounced in George, treuth.

(i)

(i) In shield, field, priest, chief, brief, thrieve, grieve, siege, maist, maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, frief, atchieve, marveil, relief, grief, brief, adieu, interier, kerchief, lieutenant, fruit, suit, bruise, bruit.

(o)

(o) In people, bloud, yeomen, jeopardy.

(u)

(u) In guest, guise, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guile, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, synagogue.

(b)

(b) In lamb, comb, chumb, debt, doubt, bdellium.

(c)

In back, pack, deck peck, lick, stick, rock,nock, buck, luck, and all the like: for we use no short words ending in (c) without (k); so in those that end in ace, ecte, icle, ocle, ucle.

Schol. Why may we not say, that (k) is not pronounced in these as well as c.

Maist It differeth not much which: for although that (k) both end our English words when they be long, as in bake, cake, speak, like, look, dukes, yet these that we make short, the Latins make the sound in (c) as lac, nec, hic, sic, hoc, duc, when we say, lack, dick, sick, hock, duck.

(g)

(g) In resign, ensign, flegm, reign, soveraign, Gascoign.

(h)

(h) In Christ, myrrh, ghost, John, whole, scholar, Eupuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, choler, chrystal, Rhue, Rhenish, Rhetorick, abhominable, melancholly. So in foreign proper names, as Thomas, Achaiah, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichri, Chios, Aristarchus. So those that end in arch, as Monarch; but in the beginning seldom, as Arch-angel, therefore commonly called Arc-angel.

(gh)

(gh) Coming together, except in Ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, sight, pronounced as mite, site: but in the end of a word some Countries sound them fully; others not at all: as some say, plough, slough, bough, others plon, flou, bou; thereupon some write, burrough, some burrow. but the truest is, both to write and pronounce.

(n)

(n) In solemn, hymn.

(p)

(p) In Psalm, receipt, accompt.

(f)

(f) In life.

(t)

(t) Is always written, but little sounded before ch, when the

the syllable is short, not having another consonant next before, as in catch, stretch, ditch, botch, snatch, except in rich, which, much, in which custom hath prevailed against rules. But if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with ch, then it is not written, as in arch, reproach, cough, belch, &c.

Here many observe, that custom hath prevailed against reason, else why should a be written in hoar, boar, rather than dore, dote, or i in fruit, rather than in brute? But to know how to write them, and when you shall find all that may breed doubt, see D.W. in the Table at the end of the Book, where you may ask counsel, as your doubts shall arise: and not only for these sorts, but for any other hard or doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

Schol. You told me you would observe something more in words ending in es; I pray you what is it?

Maſt. Well remembre; it is this: † words ending in es, are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular, by adding e, for where it is needful to use e in the end of the singular number, it shall not be needful to use es in the plural, as in jewels, engines, except the singular end in a vowel, or i a w for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows; Therefore you shall find, hands, things, words, more usual in the exactest writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e, altho both ways be common; and this maketh the difference betwixt milles, and miles, wans, and tunes, curs, and cure, and not by writing them, being short, with the consonant double, as milles, runnes, curres, which is needless, though usual, unless it be sometimes for difference of words, as to make sonnes differ from the Latin word sons.

Schol. Are there then never more syllables in the plural number than in the singular?

Maſt. Yes sometimes; as when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, ge, gd, se, or sh, as in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes; and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a vessel. Note also, that if the singular number end in f, it is turned the plural into v, as wife, knife, calf, whose plurals are wives, knives, calves.

Schol. Do all words in the plural number end in es?

Maſt. No, for we say, lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many others. And sometimes the singular and plural are both one: as one sheep, ten sheep, one mile, twenty mile or miles.

In such rules
the writing,
you must not
only under-
stand the first
original word,
but all deriva-
tion rising
from it.

Note, that e
long sounded
not in se, not
sea, is always
written with
ee.

† Words of
the plural
number.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

Sch. **W** H A T is the first thing next to be learned?

e and o

* Which
Grammarians
call the second
person.

Ph.

th like (ð) the
Greek (th)
which only
Scholars un-
derstand.

gi and ge

* The first
sort are so en-
ded like the
Latin (g), the
other like the
Greek (γ).

Mast. You shall find some words written with e and o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee, oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee thee doo, &c. But * thee, when we speak unto one, and the otherwise; and so must the pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is used in words only borrowed from the Greek to give as in Physick, Prophet, Philip, Phenice; for the rest look the Table. Thirdly, some letters besides those before mentioned, have not always one and the same sound, as th is commonly sounded, as in these words, thank, think, third, throat, thump, except in these words following: that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, these, brothel, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus, and in words of more than one syllable ending in ther, thed, therh, thest, thing: as father, breathed, breatheth, farthest, seething

Also g, when e or i follow, brings great hardness to our learners and strangers, being diversly sounded, g most often sounded as je, as in * agent, George, Gentile, gentle, except in these words, together, get, bragged, target, burgennets, geld, gew, gaw, gear, vinegar, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, sugar, And gi as ji, as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet, ginny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon, and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangest, hangeth, hanging. Some men think, that these few words might be thus differently written: a child's gig, a Scottish jig; a gill of fish and a jill of wine: but our English tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable; therefore to be sure when to write g and when j, know that the sound gi is always written with g, and write je always with j, saving those words that you shall find written with g in the Table. But our English proper Names are written as pleaseth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition: otherwise why should Jermaine be written otherwise than the first syllable in Germain? or Jesse rather than Gese? And this I take to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced, and made thus dif-

ferent

ferent names, which is mo't like at the first to be but one: pea, I have known two natural brethren, both learned, to write their own names differently.

Wherever ti before on, is pronounced, as si, as in redemption: except s or x go before t, as question, addition, mixture: and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Egyptian; except when a syllable beginning with a vowel, is added to perfect words ending in i, as if ing be added to pity, or st to lofty, it is pitying, loftiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue for true writing, is to discern when to write c: t, se, ci or si, or both as in science: therefore many words that are merely English, are almost left indifferent, as some write fault, some fault, others faulst; so pincer or pinser; bullace, or bullast: some bullies; cist, rs or cis, rs, but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with s, as s, t, serve, side, sick, &c. therefore you must write s before u and i, except with those words that are written with c in the Table, or any other made of them by derivation or composition: as if you know how to write cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in others. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency, are usually written with c; so it is after c in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, base, cease; or when s is sounded like z, as amaz. Words beginning with trans, be always written with s, circum with c, as transfer, circumstance; for other exceptions, see the Table.

But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi before on, mark that ci, and xi, are seldom, suspicion, complexion; si more often, as in those that end in cation, cession, cision, cusion, fission, fusion, gession, hession, tution, mission, passion, precession, pulsion, rission, session, swasion, version, vision, as redemption, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

Schol. What is there to be observed?

M. st. That divers other words of the same pronunciation, by changing their signification, change also their writing, the Reign of a Prince, the rein of a bridle, and the rain fall eth. Two men came to me their minds are there. Wait on me and sell it by weight.

Nay not so, the Horse doth neigh.
The Sun shineth, my son cryeth.
Stand still here, that you may hear.
A true Prophet bringing much profit.

ce, se si ci.

This is by adding something to the beginning or end.

Often like z as in Brasser.

ci, si, ti, xi

Divers writings of the same sounds. Capital Letters.

I heard

before m or n
like u.

The proper
name written.
Some Soam.

The same
writing of
divers sounds.

The same
writing in a
diverse sense.

* Which some
write Hart.

Divers sounds
and writtings
in the same
sense (c) like
que when you
have a word
derived of a
Latin word
which endeth
in (cus) write
(like) as in
publike, from
publicus: but
when in a
word that is
derived from
a Latin word
ending in
(quus) write
(que) as ob-
lique from
obliquus.

I heard that which was hard.

This Mill-wright cannot write.

Some men have a great sum of Money.

Sometime we use nomie (o) before (m) or (n) like (u) as in
come, comate, custom, some, son, &c.

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as (f)
sometimes like (z) as we use their us: And when (i) doth so
come betwixt two Vowels as that it may be taken for a Diph-
thong or Consonant, as Jehoiadah or Jehoadah.

Sometimes we shall have a word diversly written in the
same sense, as (w) is written for (u) as in brown, for broun,
but especially in the end of a word; yet do now, how, differ in
sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason why
now, and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus, non,
hou; that is, to make a difference between these words, to bow,
a bow, to sow for sou; and so out and ought, and such like.
Sometimes we use the same writing for sounds in words dif-
fering in signification, as the heart of the Hart pante h.

A Fowl can fly over a foul way.

Thou art skilful in the Art of Grammar.

The right ear: ear thy Land, for an ear of Corn.

My Brother May, may live till May.

Sometime a word is diversly written and sounded in the
same sense, as many beginning with (in) intent, inform, or en-
tent, or enform: so bottel, bottle: jerk, or jerk: Jail, or Goal. So
words ending in (i), as monie, journie, ranse, or money, journey,
tansey. So words ending in (or) hart, may be indifferently
written with (or and our), as, honor, favor, or honour, favour;
except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Further you must mark, that words of more than one
syllable ending in this sound (u) are written with (ous) as glo-
rious, frivolous; but words of one syllable with (us) as truss, or
trus.

But to know when a word endeth in (like) as in publike,
when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard
without the Latin Tongue, from whence most of them be
borrowed. The best help is derivation: for we write publike,
because we say publication, for (c) and (k) here be both one; so
Rhetorick, because we say Rhetorician.

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this
part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the
Vowel, wherein almost so many men so many minds: some
will

will have it before certain Letters; others, when it cometh in a Diphthong; but more reason they have, which write it when another (i) followeth, as in saying, or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrrh, mystica], all which words you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other word written with (y) for difference sake, altho other-where I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before, Psalm, and you did not teach me, that Ps may begin a word.

Ma^{ster}. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read, will soon make you a Scholar: the answer is this, That word is borrowed from the Grecians; and they join Consonants that our English tongue doth not, Mnason, Ptolemy, Rhodus, Menes, signifieth the fore-teeth; *pneuma*, spirit or breath; Cinus, Ballard saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many Terminations in proper Names, and Latin words, that are not usually in English, as sons, aruns, fax, arx: in proper Names, alz, auz, aiz, &c. This aiz is of the Latin: we use also in Latin Sclara, not used in English; we use also to contract words in English, as hang'd for hanged.

Schol. Have I no more to observe for distinct reading?

Ma^{ster}. That which the Gramarians call accent, which is the lifting up the voice higher in one Syllable than in another, which sometimes differeth in a word written with the same letters, as in incense, to incense; where (n) in the former word, as cense in the latter, is lifted up more.

You must observe also, those which we do call * points, or stays in writing, as this mark (,) like a small half Moon, noteth a small stay: two prick thus (:) makes a longer stay; and one prick thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended. When a question is asked we mark it thus (?)

When some words may be left out, and yet the Sentence perfect, it is noted thus, () as, Teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

You must also know the short kind of writing used in some words: as a stroke over any vowel for m or n, as mā, man co for con, &c. and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And for a word ending in a vowel, doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowel, as th'intent, for the intent, which exactly should be written thus, * th'intent.

Accents usually omitted in our English prints.

* The Points are thus call'd:
(,) a Comma.
(:) a Colon.
(.) a Period.
(?) an Interrogation.
() Parenthesis.
ā ē ī ō ū
called Breviations.

* Called Apostrophes.

Last

Capital Letters.

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great and Capital Letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridg: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V for five, X for ten, L for fifty, C for an hundred, D for five hundred, M for a thousand: Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L for Lord, LL for Lords, B for Bishop, BB for Bishops

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never miss in spelling, or reading, nor as I think in writing.

Corrupt pronunciation, and writting.

Mastr. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unless it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your Country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any the like. Some people speak thus: The mill standeth on the hill, for the mill standeth on the hill; so knet for knit, bredg for bridge, know for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yeib for herb, griff for graff, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, afeard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hafe for half, sample for example, perfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certu for certain, carcher for carechief, leash for lease, hur for her, fur and suster, for sir and sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

So they commonly put (f) for (v) as feal for veal.

We use to put (n) to the word, as mine for my, when the next word beginneth with a vowel, to avoid a gaping sound.

And a nox, a nass, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an ox, an ass, mine aunt, mine uncle, &c.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as unitce for unity, noz (id) for (ed) as unitid for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wind, for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Mastr. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Peculiar terms.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Country terms in writing?

Mastr. Yea, if they be peculiar terms, and no corrupting of words; as the Northern man writing to his private neighbour, may say, My lath standeth near the Kirk garth, for my barn standeth near the Church-yard. But if he should write publicly, it is fitter to use the most known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Mastr. Nothing at all, (if you be thoroughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practice, which although this you have learned will so sufficiently teach

teach you, that you cannot fail in any word (tho you have never any other teacher); yet for your more chearful proceeding, I would wish you, (if you can conveniently), not to forsake your Master until you have gone through these Exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of Prose and Verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice; I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lord's blessing. And now will I oppose some of my Fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

C H A P. VI.

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to oppose one another.

Joh. **W**H I will adventure his Credit with me in opposing for Whisky?

Rob. I will never refuse you, or any in our Form, in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

John. How spell you lo?

Rob. l, o.

Joh. Spell of.

Rob. o, f.

Joh. Spell from.

Rob. f, z, o, m.

Joh. How write you People?

Rob. I cannot write.

Joh. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell; for in my meaning they are both one.

Rob. Then I answer you, P, e, o, p, l, e.

Joh. What use hath (o)? for you give it no sound.

Rob. True, yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

Joh. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Yea many: I will repeat them if you will.

Joh. No, that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of People?

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another Vowel in that Syllable.

Joh. To what end then sermeth it?

Rob. We have learned two principal Rules, one is, it doth make the Syllable long, as h, a, t, spelleth hat, but h, a, t, e, is hate.

C

Joh.

When your Scholars shall learn this Chapter, let one read the Questions, and another the Answers. When your Scholars oppose one the other, let the Answerer answer without Book.

Joh. How spell you Jesus? Rob. J, e, s, u, s.

Joh. How know you that this is not written with g?

Rob. Because it is not in my table at the end of my Book: all that be written with g, e, be there, and our Master taught us, that all other of that sound must be written with J, e.

Joh. How write you Circle? Rob. S, i, r, c, l, e.

Joh. Say now you milt; for if you look but into your Table, you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must oppose me.

Rob. I confesse my error; therefore I will try if I can requite it. What spel'eth b, r, a, n, c, h? Joh. Branch.

Rob. Say, but you should put in (u).

Joh. That skilleth not, for both ways be usual.

Rob. How spell you might? Joh. M, i, g, h, t.

Rob. Why put you in (gh), for m, i, t, c, spel'eth mite?

Joh. True: but with (gh) is the true writing, and it should have a litle sound.

Rob. If y^e ur Syllable begin with (b), what Consonants may follow? Joh. Only (l) or (r).

Rob. Where learn you that?

Joh. In the third Chapter of the first Book.

Rob. And which will follow (g)? Joh. r, l, or n.

Rob. How prove you it?

Joh. Because g l a spells gla; g n a gna; g r a gra.

Rob. When three Consonants begin a Syllable, how shall I know which they be?

Joh. We have them before twice set down: besides, put a Vowel unto them, and see whether then they will spell any thing, as to str put a, and it spel'eth str: but srr will spell nothing: because it cannot begin a Syllable.

Rob. Doth not str spell?

Joh. It spel'eth nothing without a Vowel.

Rob. How many Syllables are in this word Rewarded?

Joh. Three.

Rob. How prove you that?

Joh. Because it hath three Vowels, without any of the three Exceptions.

Rob. How divide you them?

Joh. Re-war-ded.

Rob. Why put you w in?

Joh. Because it is one Consonant between two Vowels.

Rob. And why divide you r and d?

Joh. Because they cannot begin a Syllable.

Rob.

Make your Scholar read over this Dialogue so often until he can do it as readily, and pronounce it as naturally as if he spake without Book.

Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this, admonition?

Joh. I must mark how many Syllables it hath, which I find to be five, then I take the first, a d ad, then take the next m o mo, then put them together admo, so spell and put to the third, admoni, and so until you come to the end.

Rob. What if a Man should bid you write this word?

Joh. I must follow the same order, first write d ad, then write unto it mo admo, then join unto that ni admoni, and so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard Syllables?

Joh. My Master doth sometimes practise us in hard con-terfeit Syllables, through all the five Vowels, as in through, through, through, through. Wrasht, wresht, wriht, wroht, wruht. Yarmble, yermble, yirible, yormble, yarmble. Waigh, weight, &c. Vaigh, velgh, &c. Jamch, jench, jinch, jonch, junch.

Rob. What if you cannot tell what Vowel to spell your syllable with, how will you do to find it? As if you will write from, and know not whether you should write it with o or o

Joh. I would say it with all Vowels thus, fiam, frem, frim, from: now I have it.

Rob. But goodman Taylor our Clerk, when I went to School with him, taught me to sound these Vowels otherwise than (methinks) you do.

Joh. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud; I learned to say bade, bede, bide, bode, bude, sounding a bed to lye upon, as to bid or command; and bid as bide-long, as in abide, bud of a Tree, as bude long, like rude: for these three Vowels, a, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskilful Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latin Tongue.

Joh. You say true, for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce, for sa le si so su, to say, saa see sii soo sow, as if she had sent me to see her sow: when as (e) should be sounded like the (æ) and (æ) to (æ) one at the Lay.

Rob. But let me return to oppose you: how were you taught to find the natural sound of Consonants?

Joh. By the Speech of a Stutterer or Stammerer, and to observe how he laboured to sound the first Letter of a word: as if the Stammerer should pronounce Lord, before he can bring

Let the unskilful Teacher take great heed of this fault, and let some good Scholars hear their Children pronounce these Syllables.

For Letters first devised according to sound.

it forth, he expresseth the sound of (i) which is the first Letter, and so of all the other Consonants.

Rob. How many ways can you express this sound i?

Joh. Only three: i, ci, and sc: xi, which is ci.

Rob. Now have you erred as well as I: for (i) before a Vowel doth commonly sound (ci); and now I will give you over for this time, but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few Questions in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every Lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you miss, and therein will I deal with you.

Joh. Do your worst, I will likewise provide for you, and never give you over until I have gotten the Victory; for I take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Rob. I am of your mind: for I have heard our Master say, that this opposing doth very much sharpen our Wits, help our Memory, and hath many other Commodities. But now let us look into our Catechism, for our Master will examine us next in that.

Joh. Nay, by your leave, we shall first read over again all that we have learned, with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the Margins of our Books, which we omitted before, because they were too hard: for we shall go no further, before we be perfect in this.

The end of the Second Book.

A Short Catechism.

Acts 12. 16.

What Religion do you profess?
The Christian Religion.

What is the Christian Religion?

It is the true professing, believing, and following of those things which are commanded and taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.

Rom. 10. 9, 10.

What call you the Holy Scriptures?

Acts 4. 12.

The Word of God contained in the Books of the Old

2 Tim. 3. 16, and New Testament.

17.

Deut. 4. 34.

& 6. 4.

Doth the Scripture, or Word of God, contain in it all points of the Christian Religion, and every thing necessary for the Salvation of a Christian?

Tell

Tell me then from the Scripture, How many Gods be there?

One.

What is God?

An everlasting Spirit, immortal, invisable, most strong, and only wise.

How many Persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his Works, Word and Spirit.

Who created the World?

God.

Whereof did he create it?

Of nothing, and that by his Word.

Who made you?

God the Father.

How did he create you?

In Holiness and Righteousness.

Why were you thus created?

To glorify God.

Are you able to do this of your self?

No.

Why so?

Because I am a Sinner.

How came you to be a Sinner, seeing you were so perfectly created?

By the Fall of Adam.

What was his Sin?

Disobedience against God in eating the forbidden Fruit.

How came it to pass that you are become a Sinner in Adam?

Because he was the Father of Mankind.

How do you prove that you are a Sinner?

By the Testimony of mine own Conscience, and by the Law of God.

What is the Law of God?

A perfect Rule of Righteousness, commanding Good, and forbidding Evil; the Sum whereof is contained in the Commandments.

How many be there?

Ten.

Rebears them.

1. Then God spake all these words, saying; I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the Land of

Ephes. 4. 6.

1 Tim. 1. 17.

John 4. 24.

1 John 5. 7.

Mark 3. 16, 19.

Matth. 28. 19.

1 John 5. 7.

Psalms 19. 1, 2.

Rom. 1. 28.

& 3. 17. & 23.

Heb. 11. 3.

Gen. 1. 1.

1 Cor. 8. 6.

Eph. 4. 24.

Rom. 11. 26.

Gen. 1. 27.

Rom. 5. 12.

1 John 1. 8.

Rom. 5. 11.

Gal. 3. 19.

Psalms 19. 7.

Egypt, out of the house of Bondage; Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

2. Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven Image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, nor in the Earth beneath, nor in the Water under the Earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them, for I the Lord thy God am a Jealous God, and visit the Sins of the Fathers upon the Children unto the third and fourth Generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.

3. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.

4. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day; Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt do no manner of Work, thou, and thy Son and thy Daughter, thy Man-servant, and thy Maid-servant, thy Cattel and the Stranger that is within thy Gates. For in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

5. Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6. Thou shalt do no Murther.

7. Thou shalt not commit Adultery.

8. Thou shalt not Steal.

9. Thou shalt not bear false Witness against thy Neighbour.

10. Thou shalt not covet thy Neighbours House; thou shalt not covet thy Neighbours Wife, nor his Servant, nor his Maid, nor his Ox, nor his Ass, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. a Commandment, or a Preface?

A Preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandments divided?

Into two Tables, or Parts.

How many be there of the first Table? **Four.**

How many of the Second?

Six.

What

What do the Commandments of the first Table teach you?

My Duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the second Table teach you?

My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to use these Commandments as Prayers?

No, because they be not petitionous, but Commandments.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them by Thought, Word, or Deed? No.

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by Nature to offend both God and my Neighbour. Ephes. 2. 3. Rom. 3. 10.

To what end serveth the Law?

To shew us our Misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to be a Rule ever after of the well-ordering of our lives. Gal. 3. 10. Prov. 2. 12.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Eternal Destruction both of Body and Soul. Psal. 119. 51. Rom. 6. 23.

Is there no way to escape it, and to be saved? Yes.

How? By Jesus Christ.

What is Christ?

The Son of God, Perfect God, and perfect man. Acts 4. 12.

Could there no other meaner Person be found in Heaven or Earth to save you, but the Son of God must do it?

No verily. Matth. 3. 17. Rom. 9. 5. Isaiah 9. 6. Heb. 1. 6.

Must he needs be God and man? Yes.

Why?

First, Because he must dye for us, and God cannot dye; therefore he must be Man.

Secondly, He must overcome Death, which being only Man he could not; therefore he must be also God. Heb. 2. 14. & 9. 12. 1 Pet. 1. 19.

How did he save us?

As he was Man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect Obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of God for me: And as he was God, he overcame Death, and raised his Body the third day. Heb. 4. 15. 1 Pet. 3. 18.

Are all Men partakers of this benefit of Redemption purchased by Christ?

No; there are a number that shall have their part in Hell with the Devil and his Angels. Matth. 7. 23. & 25. 46.

Who

Who are they that shall have their part in the Death of Christ?
Only such as truly believe.

What is Faith?

Gal 3. 26.

John 1. 1.

Matth. 16. 17.

Faith is a full assurance of my Salvation by Christ alone.

Has every Man this Faith in himself?

No; for it is the gift of God, and not of Nature.

How is Faith gotten?

By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

Rom. 10. 17.

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the Word, and the use of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any Man know whether he hath true and saving

1 Pet. 2. 1, 2.

Faith, or no?

By the Fruits and Marks thereof.

Act. 2. 37.

What be the Fruits of Faith?

Heb. 11. 7.

Psal. 119. 103.

1 John 3. 4.

A hatred of all Sin, a continual care to please God in the duties commanded, and unfeigned love to God's Word and to his People.

Rehearse the Sum of your Faith?

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth: And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary; suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. He descended into Hell, the third day he arose again from the dead, he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judge the Quick and the Dead: I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the Forgiveness of Sins, the Resurrection of the Body, and the Life everlasting. Amen.

How many parts be there of this Creed?

Two.

Which be they?

The first is of God, the second is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of strengthening Faith, as of the Sacraments and Prayer: and first, What is a Sacrament?

Rom. 4. 11.

A Sacrament is a Seal and Pledge of those benefits of my Salvation, which I receive by Christ.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two.

Which

Which be they?

Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

Who ordained them?

The Lord Jesus.

To what end?

To strengthen our Faith, and to further our Repentance. *Mark. 16. 15.*

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament? *1 Cor. 11. 23.*

Two.

What be they?

The Sign, and the Thing signified.

In Baptism, which is the Sign signified?

Water.

What is the Thing signified?

The washing away of my Sins by the Blood of Christ.

How is your Faith strengthened by Baptism?

By Baptism I am received into the Family and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that *Ab. 2. 8.*

both my Sins are forgiven me, and the Punishment due *Rom. 6. 4.*
for the same. *Mark. 10. 26.*

What do you profess in Baptism?

To Die unto Sin, and Live unto Righteousness.

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the Signs that may be seen?

Bread and Wine.

What do they signify?

The Body and Blood of Christ.

How is your Faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my Faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and Wine into my Body to become mine, so doth my Soul withal receive Jesus Christ, with all the Benefits of his Death, to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the natural Body and Blood of Christ, Flesh, Blood, and Bones?

No, the Bread and Wine of their own Nature are not changed; but in use they differ from other common Bread and Wine; because they be appointed of God to be Signs of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say, This is my Body?

It is a figurative Speech used in Scripture, as Circumcision is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Paschever, and yet it is not the Covenant nor the Paschever, but *Gen. 17. 10.*
Exod. 12. 13.

The Second Book of the

*How do you eat Christ's Body, and drink his Blood?
Spiritually, and by Faith?*

Are all Persons, without exception, to be admitted to the Sup-

per of the Lord?

No.

Who are not to be admitted?

Children, Fools, Mad-men, ignorant Persons, known Hereticks, open and notorious Sinners not repenting.

What must he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

He must prove and examine himself.

Wherein must he examine himself?

1. What knowledge he hath in the Principles of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.
2. Whether he hath true Faith in Jesus Christ, or no.
3. Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his Sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, and endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all Men.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this Communion in themselves?

Yea.

Who be they?

Such as come not in Faith, and are not grieved for their Sins past, as Hypocrites, evil Men, Church-papists, private Enemies to God's Word: and so many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

What shall others do, who have to increase Faith?

What is Prayer?

Prayer is a spiritual action of Faith, wherein we require of God, in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his Glory, and our Comfort.

To whom must we pray?

To God only.

In whose Name?

In the Name of Jesus Christ.

May you pray to Saints and Angels, or to God in the name of Saints and Angels?

Because there is neither Commandment, Promise, or Example in Scripture for it.

How must we Pray?

As Christ taught me, saying,

Our Father which art in Heaven: Hallowed be thy Name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven: Give us this day our daily Bread: And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into Temptation, but deliver us from Evil: For thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory, for ever. Amen.

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?

Six: Three concerning the Glory of God, and three our own Necessities.

What are these Words, Our Father which art in Heaven?

A Preface or Introduction to the Prayer.

What are these Words, For thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory, for ever?

The Conclusion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his Benefits?

Thanksgiving.

Is it enough you thank him with your Lips?

No, but I must be obedient to his Laws and Commandments; which Grace the Lord grant me.

Sundry necessary Observations for a Christian.

1. **T**hat we keep a narrow watch over our Hearts, Words and Deeds continually. *Prov. 2. 2. 3.*
2. That with all care the Time be redeemed, which hath been idly, carelessly; and unprofitably spent. *1 Pet. 1. 15.*
3. That once in a Day (at the least) private Prayer and Meditation be used. *Eph. 5. 16.*
4. That care be had to do, and receive good in Company. *Gen. 28. 19.*
5. That our Family be with diligence and regard instructed, watched over, and governed. *Deut. 6. 7.*
6. That no more time or care be bestowed in matters of the World, than must needs. *Col. 3. 1.*
7. That we stir up ourselves to liberality to God's Saints. *Heb. 13. 16.*
8. That we give not the least Drift to wandering Lusts and Affections. *Col. 3. 4.*

Lev. 1. 10.

Deut. 9. 3, 4.

9. That we prepare our selves to bear the Cross by what means it shall please God to exercise us.

10. That we bestow some Time, not only in mourning for our own Sins, but also for the Sins of the Time and Age wherein we live.

11. That we look only for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, for our deliverance out of this Life.

12. That we use as we shall have Opportunity (at least as we shall have Necessity) to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithful Person, with whom we may confer of our Christian Estate, and open our Doubts, to the quickning up of God's Graces in us.

Ecclesi. 7. 4.

Phil. 1. 23.

13. That we observe the departure of Men out of this Life, their Mortality and Vanity, and alteration of Things below, the more to condemn the World, and to continue our longing after the Life to come. And that we meditate and muse often of our own Death, and going out of this Life, how we must lie in the Grave, and have all our Glory put off; which will serve to beat down the Pride of Life in us.

Deut. 17. 23.

Psalm. 1. 2.

Job. 8. 30.

1 Chron. 34.

14. That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our Knowledge.

15. That we enter into Covenant with the Lord, to strive against all Sin, and especially against the special Sins and Corruptions of our Hearts and Lives, wherein we have most dishonoured the Lord, and have raised up most Guiltiness to our own Consciences; and that we carefully see our Covenant be kept and continued.

2 Pet. 2. 20.

21. 23.

16. That we mark how Sin dieth and is weakened in us, that we return not to our old Sins again, but wisely avoid all occasions of Sin.

Rev. 2. 4.

John. 7. 19. 22.

Ecclesi. 7. 17.

17. That we fall not from our first Love, but continue still our Affections to the liking of God's Word, and all the holy Exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising the same in our Lives and Conversions; that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer of what we hear, either by our selves or with others, and so make our daily Profit in Religion.

2 Tim. 4. 9. 21.

18. That we be often occupied in meditating on God's Word, and works, and loved forth by prayer to the Father.

19. That we exercise our Faith, by following Christ and delight

delight in the great benefit of our Redemption by Christ, and the fruition of God's Presence in his glorious and blessed Kingdom.

20. Lastly, That we make not these holy Practises of Repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechism.

A Almighty God, and most merciful Father, in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed State, in the clear Glass of thy heavenly Word; so we beseech thee, open our Eyes to see it, and pierce our Hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vile and wicked Creatures, justly tainted with the Rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in Sin, Bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers Lusts, and committing innumerable Sins against thy Majesty, whereby we most justly deserve to endure all Miserie in this Life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy Name (O Lord our God) who when there was no Power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this woful Estate, hast made us see and feel in what Cases we were, and provided a most sovereign Remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us; not only kindling in us a Desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively Faith, to lay hold upon him, and be Partakers of all his Benefits, to the Salvation of our Souls. And now Lord, that it hath pleased thee by Faith, to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us Members of his Body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily, according to thine own Image: Work in our Hearts daily increase of true Faith and Repentance, and in our Lives a holy and comfortable Change: O God, enable us in some good measure, to walk worthy of all thy Mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and made us Heirs of Glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually Sanctifie and keep up with Faith, Fear and Zeal in true Holiness and Righteousness all the Days of our Lives. Finally, Seeing of thy infinite Goodness and Mercy, thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy Means, for the daily increase of thy Grace in us, and for the confirming of us in Christian Conversation; we humbly beseech thee, to grant all those good means unto us, and to continue them amongst us, giving us Grace to use them purely, constantly, and zealously, to the Glory of thy Name and Profit of our Brethren, and Salvation of our Souls, through Jesus Christ, to whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be given all Honour and Glory for ever. *Amen.*

delight in the great benefit of our Redemption by Christ, and the
 meditation of God's Pardon and Forgiveness.

O My Heavenly Father, I thank thee, through Jesus Christ, for making these Creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them; now I humbly pray thee, to give me Grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily Health may be still continued to thy Glory, to the Good of others, and mine own Comfort, in Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

A Thanksgiving after Meat.

O Lord, feeling my Body to be refreshed with Meat and Drink, and my Mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me; let it now be my Meat to do thy Will, and those Works which belong to my Duty, with all Cheerfulness and good Conscience, that for these and all other Mercies, my thankfulness in Heart, Word and Deed, may be acceptable in thy Sight, to the end of my Life, through Jesus Christ: to whom, with thee and the Holy Ghost, be all Honour, Glory and Thanksgiving, now and ever. *Amen.*

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our Heavenly Father, we thy poor wretched Creatures, give thee most humble and hearty Thanks, for our quiet and safe sleep, and for raising us from the same: We beseech thee, for Christ's sake, to prosper us this Day in our Labour and Travel, that it may be to the discharge of our Duty in our Vocation; principally to thy Glory, next to the Profit of thy Church and Commonwealth, and last of all, to the Benefit and Content of our Masters. Grant, dear Father, that we may cheerfully and conscientiously do our Business and Labours, not as Men-pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief Master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy fatherly Eyes, who hast promised Reward to them that faithfully and truly walk in their Vocations, and threatened everlasting Death and Damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly do their Works and Labours: We beseech thee, O Heavenly Father, to give us the strength of thy Spirit, that boldly and gladly we may overcome our Labours, and that the tediousness of this irksome Labour, which thou for our Sins hast poured upon all Mankind, may seem to us joyful and sweet. Fulfil now O Lord, these our Requests for thy dear Son's sake, in whose Name we pray, as he himself hath taught us; Our Father, &c.

A Prayer for the Evening.

Most merciful God and tender Father, which beſides thine in-
estimable Mercies declared and given unto us, in the making
of the World for our ſakes, in redeeming of us by the Death of thy
dear Son Jeſus Chriſt, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy
blessed Work, in keeping us hitherto in thy Holy Church, and in
thy most gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for
our ſingular Wealth and Commonalty, haſt alſo moſt fatherly ca-
red for us; kept us this Day from all Danger both of Soul and Bo-
dy; giving us Health, Food, and Apparell, and all other Things
neceſſary for the Comfort and Succour of this poor miſerable Life,
which many others do want. For theſe and all other thy good
Gifts and gracious Benefits, which thou of thine own Goodneſs on-
ly, and fatherly Providence, haſt hitherto poured upon, and do
preſently pour upon us, and many others, we moſt humbly thank
thee, and praife thy holy Name, beſeeching thee, that all things
are now hidden by means of the darkneſs thou haſt ſent over the
Earth; ſo thou wouldeſt vouchſafe to hide and bury all our Sins,
which this Day, or at any other time heretofore we have commit-
ted againſt thy holy Commandments: And now as we purpoſe to
lay our Bodies to reſt, ſo grant the guard of thy good Angels to
keep the ſame this Night and for evermore: and whenſoever our
laſt Sleep of Death ſhall come, grant that it may be in thee good Fa-
ther, ſo that our Bodies may reſt both temporally and eternally, to
thy Glory and our Joy, thro' Jeſus Chriſt our Lord: So be it.

The 119 Psalm.

Bless'd are thoſe that are undefiled in the way, and walk in
the Law of the Lord.

2. Bless'd are they that keep his Testimonies, and ſeek him with
their whole Heart.

3. For they which do no Wickedneſs, walk in his ways.

4. Thou haſt charged that we ſhould diligently keep thy Com-
mandments.

5. O that my ways were made ſo direct, that I might keep thy
Statutes.

6. So ſhall I not be confounded, while I have reſpect unto all
thy Commandments.

7. I will thank thee with an unfeigned Heart, when I ſhall have
learned the Judgment of the Righteouſneſs.

The Second Part.

1 **W** Herewith shall a young Man cleanse his Ways: even by
ruling himself after thy Word.

2 With my whole Heart have I sought thee: O let me not go
out of thy Commandments.

3 Thy Words have I hid in my Heart, that I should not sin a-
gainst thee.

4 Blessed art thou, O Lord: O teach me thy Statutes.

5 With my Lips have I been telling of all the Judgements of thy
Mouth.

6 I have had a great Delight in the way of thy Testimonies: as
in all manner of Riches.

7 I will talk of thy commandments, and have respect unto thy ways.

8 My delight shall be in thy statutes, and I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs, Chap. 4.

1 **H**ear, O ye Children, the Instruction of a Father, and
give Ear to learn Understanding.

2 For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forsake ye not my law.

3 For I was my father's son, tender & dear in the eyes of my mother.

4 He also taught me, and said unto me, Let thine Heart hold
fast my Words; keep my Commandments and thou shalt live.

5 Get Wisdom, get Understanding, forget it not, neither de-
cline from the Words of my Mouth.

6 Forsake her not, and she shall keep thee, love her, and she
shall preserve thee.

7 Wisdom is the beginning, get Wisdom therefore, and above
all Possessions get Understanding.

8 Exalt her, and she will exalt thee: she will bring thee to
Honour if thou embrace her.

9 She shall give a comely Ornament unto thy Head; yea, she
shall give thee a Crown of Glory.

10 Hear, O my Son, and receive my Words, and the Years
of thy Life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the Way of Wisdom, and led thee in
the Path of Righteousness.

12 When thou goest, thy Gate shall not be strait; and when
thou runnest, thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of Instruction, and leave her not; keep her, for
she is thy Life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, nor stand in the path of the

English School-master.

- 15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and pass not by.
16 For they cannot sleep except they have done evil, and their sleep departeth, except they cause some to fall.
17 For they eat the Bread of Wickedness, and drink the Wine of Violence.
18 But the Way of the Righteous shineth, as the light that shineth more and more unto the perfect Day.
19 The Way of the Wicked is as the darkness, they know not wherein they shall fall.
20 My Son, hearken to my Words, incline thine Ear unto my Sayings.
21 Let them not depart from mine Eyes, but keep them in the midst of thy Heart.
22 For they are Life unto those that find them, and Health unto all their Flesh.
23 Keep thy Heart with all diligence, for thereout cometh Life.
24 Put away from thee a froward Mouth, and put wicked Lips far from thee.
25 Let thine Eyes behold the light, and let thy Eye-lids direct the Way before thee.
26 Bonder the Paths of thy Feet, and let all thy Ways be ordered aright.
27 Turn not to the right Hand, nor to the left, but remove thy Feet from evil.

Psalms 1.

THe Man is blest, that hath not bent,
to wicked read his ear;
Nor led his Life as Sinners do,
nor sat in Scorners chair.
2 But in the Law of God the Lord,
doth set his whole Delight,
And in the Law doth exercise
himself both Day and Night.
3 He shall be like the Tree that groweth
fast by the River-side,
Which bringeth forth most constant Fruit,
in her due Time and Tide.

Even so all things shall prosper well,
which this Man takes in Hand.

5 So shall not the ungodly Men,
they shall be nothing so,
But as the Dust which from the Earth
the Wind drives to and fro.
6 Therefore shall not the wicked Man
in Judgment stand upright,
Nor yet the Sinner with the Just,
shall come in Place of Sight.

7 For only the Way of godly Men,
unto the Lord is known,
And shall the Way of wicked Men,

The Practice to the

The 4 Psalm.

O God that art my Righteousness,
Lord hear me when I call;
Thou hast set me at Liberty,
when I was bound and thrall.
Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my request,
For unto thee uncessantly,
to cry I will not rest.

O mortal Men, how long will ye,
my Glory thus despise,
Why wander ye in Vaniry,
and follow after Lies?
Know ye that good and godly Men,
the Lord doth take and chuse;
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.

Sin not, but stand in awe, therefore
examine well your Heart,
And in your Chamber quietly,
see you your selves convert.
Offer to God the Sacrifice
of Righteousness, I say,
And look that in the living Lord,
you put your trust alway.

The greater Sort crave worldly Goods,
and Riches do embrace;
But Lord, grant us thy Countenance,
thy Favour and thy Grace:
For thou thereby shalt make my Heart
more joyful and more glad,
Than they who of their Corn and Wine
full great Increase have had.

In Peace therefore lie down will I,
taking my rest and sleep,
For thou only wilt me, O Lord,
alone in safety keep.

The 50 Psalm.

The mighty God, I do adore
and praise him with all power

2 Even from the East,
and so forth to the West.
From towards *Sion*,
which place he liketh best,

3 God will appear
in beauty most excellent;
Our God will come
before that long time be spent.

4 Devouring fire
shall go before his Face,
A great tempest
shall round about him trace.

5 Then shall he call
the Earth and Heavens bright,
To judge his Folk
with equity and right.

6 Saying, Go to,
and now thy Saints assemble,
My part they keep,
their gifts do not dissemble.

7 The Heavens shall
declare his Righteousness,
For God is Judge
of all things more and less.

8 Hear my People,
for I will now reveal;
Lift, *Israel*,
I will thee nought conceal.

9 Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame thee,
Forgiving not
all manner offerings to me.

10 I have no need
to take of thee at all
Goats of thy fold,
or Calves out of thy stall.

11 For all the Beasts
are mine, within the Woods,
On thousand Hills
cattle are mine own Goods.

12 I know for mine
all Birds that are on marching,
All Beasts are mine

English School-master.

The 51 Psalm. The First part.

O Lord consider my distress,
and now with speed some pity take,
My Sins deface, my Faults redress,
good Lord, for thy great mercies sake.

2 Wash me, O Lord, and make me clean,
for this unjust and sinful Act,
And purifie it once again,
my heinous Crime and bloody Fact.

3 Remorse and Sorrow do constrain
me to acknowledge mine excess;
My Sins, alas, do still remain
before thy Face without release.

4 for thee alone I have offended,
committing Evil in thy sight,
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy Judgments just and right.

5 It is too manifest, alas,
that first I was conceiv'd in Sin,
Yea, of my Mother so born was,
and yet vile Wretch, remain therein.

6 Also behold, Lord, thou dost love
the inward Truth of a pure Heart,
Therefore thy Wisdom from above,
thou hast reveal'd me to convert.

7 If thou with Hyssop purge this blot,
it shall be clearer than the Glass,
And if thou wash away my Spot,
the Snow in whiteness shall I pass.

8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send,
that inwardly I may find Grace,
And that my Strength may now amend,
which thou hast wag'd for my trespass.

9 Turn back thy Face and frowning Ire,
for I have felt enough thy Hand,
And purge my Sins, I thee desire,
which do in number pass the Sand.

10 Make clean my Heart within my Breast,
and frame it to thy holy Will.
Thy constant Spirit in me let rest,
which may these raging Enemies kill.

The 67 Psalm.

HAVE mercy on us, Lord,
and grace to us thy Grace,
To show to us thy record,

2 That all the Earth may know
the way to Godly Wealth,
And all the Nations on a row,
may see thy saving Health.

3 Let all the World, O God,
give praise unto thy Name;
O let the People all abroad,
extol and laud the same.

4 Throughout the World so wide,
let all rejoyce with Mirth;
For thou with truth and right dost guide
the Nations of the Earth.

5 Let all the World, O God,
give praise unto thy Name,
O let the People all abroad,
extol and laud the same.

6 Then shall the Earth increase,
great store of Fruit shall fall,
And then our God, the God of Peace,
shall bless us eke withal.

7 God shall us bless, I say,
and then both far and near,
The Folk throughout the Earth away,
of him shall stand in fear.

The 104 Psalm.

MY Soul praise the Lord,
speak good of his Name;

O Lord our great God,
how dost thou appear
So passing in Glory,
that great is thy Fame;
Honour and Majesty,
in thee shine most clear.

2 With light as a Robe,
thou hast the beelad,
Whereby all the Earth
thy greatness may see;
The Heavens in such sort,
thou also hast spread,
That it to a certain
compared may be.

3 His Chamber-hoops lie
in the Clouds full sure,
Which is his Chamber.

The Practice to the

And there with much swiftness
his Course doth endure,
Upon the Wings riding
of Wind in the Air.

4 He made his Spirits
as Heralds to go,
And lightnings to serve,
we see also prest;
His Will to accomplish,
they run to and fro,
To save or consume things,
as liketh him be.

5 He groundeth the Earth
so firmly and fast,
That it once to move,
none shall have such Power;
6 the deep and fair covering,
for it made thou hast,
Which by his own Nature,
the Hills would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes,
the Waters do fly,
And to give due place,
thy Words to obey;
At thy Voice of Thunder,
so fearful they be,
That in their great raging,
they hast soon away.

8 The Mountains full high,
they then up ascend,
Whom do but speak,
thy Word they fulfil;
So likewise the Valleys
full quickly descend,
Where thou hast appointed,
remain they do still.

9 Their bounds they shall set,
how far they shall run,
So that in their rage
not that pass they can;
For God hath appointed
they shall not return,
The Earth to destroy more;

The 112 Psalm.

THe Man is blest that God doth fear,
and that his Law doth love indeed,

2 His Seed on Earth God will uprear,
and blest such as from him appear.

3 His House with good he will fulfil,
his Righteousness endure shall still.

4 Unto the Righteous doth arise
in trouble joy, in darkness light;

5 Compassion is in his Eyes,
and Mercy always in his Sight.

6 Yea, pity moveth such to lend,
he doth by Justice things expend.

7 And surely such shall never fail,
for in remembrance had is he,

8 No tidings ill can make him quail,
who in the Lord sure Hope doth see.

9 His Faith is firm, his Fear is past,
for he shall see his Foes down cast.

10 He did well for the Poor provide,
his Righteousness shall still remain,

11 And his Estate with Praise abide,
though that the wicked Man disdain;

12 Yea, gnash his Teeth thereat shall he,
and so consume his State to see.

The 113 Psalm.

YE Children which do serve the Lord,
Praise ye his Name with one accord.

2 Yea, blessed be always his Name

3 Who from the rising of the Sun;

Till it return where it began,

is to be praised with great Fame.

4 The Lord all People doth surmount;

As for his Glory we may count

above the Heavens high to be.

5 With God the Lord who may compare?

Whose dwellings in the Heavens are,

of such great power and force is he.

6 He doth abate himself, we know,

Things to behold, both high and low,

7 The Needy out of Dust to draw,
And eke the Poor which help none saw,
his only mercy did him move.

8 And to him set in high degree,
With Princes of great Dignity
that rule his People with great fame.

9 The Barren he doth make to bear,
And with great Joy her Fruit to rear,
therefore Praise ye his holy Name.

The 120 Psalm.

IN trouble and in thrall,
Unto the Lord I call,
and he doth me comfort,
2 Deliver me, I say,
From lying Lips away,
and Tongues of false report.

3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'st thou thus far to sing,
thou false and flattering Lye;

4 Thy Tongue doth hurt, I ween,
No less than Arrows keep,
or hot consuming Fire.

5 Alas! too long I slack;
Within those Tents so black,
which Kedars are by name;
By whom the Flock elect,
And all of Isaac's Sect,
are put to open shame.

6 With them that Peace did hate,
I came a Peace to make,
and set a quiet Life.

7 But when my tale was told,
Causeless I was controul'd,
by them that loved strife.

The 136 Psalm.

When the Lord
again his Sion had forth brought
From Bondage great,
and also servitude extream,
His Work was such

as did surmount Men's heart and thought,
As when we were

2 Our Mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our Tongues
did shew us joyfal Men.

The Heathen Folk
were forced then for to confess,
How that the Lord
for them also great things had done.

3 But much more we,
and therefore can confess no less;
Wherefore to joy,
we have good cause as we begun.

4 O Lord go forth,
thou canst our Bondage end,
As to Desarts
the flowing Rivers send.

5 Full true it is,
that they which sow in Tears, indeed,
A time will come
when they shall reap in Mirth and Joy.

9 They went and wept,
in bearing of their precious Seed,
For that their Foes
full oftentimes did them annoy.

But they return
with Joy they sure shall see,
Their sheaves home bring,
and not empai'd be.

The 148 Psalm.

Give laud unto the Lord,
from Heaven that is so high;
Praise him in deed and word,
Above the starry Sky,

2 And also ye,
His Angels all,
Armies Royal,
Praise him with glee.

3 Praise him both Moon and Sun,
Which are so clear and bright;
The firm of you be done,
Ye glistening Stars of Light.

4 And eke no less,
Ye Heavens fair,
And Clouds of the Air,
the Lord

For at his Word they were
 All formed as we see;
 At his Voice did appear,
 All things in their degree:
 Which he set fast,
 To them he made
 A Law and Trade,
 For Aye to last.



The School-Master to his Scholar.

MY Child and Scholar, take good heed
 unto the Words that here are set;
 And see thou do accordingly,
 or else be sure thou shalt be beat.

First, I command thee God to serve,
 then to thy Parents Duty yield,
 Unto all Men be courteous,
 and mannerly in Town and Field.

Your Cloaths unbuttoned do not use,
 let not your Hose ungartered be,
 Have Handkerchief in readiness,
 wash Hands and Face, or see not me.

Loose not your Boshes, Jak-born, or Pens,
 nor Girdle, Garters, Hat or Band,
 Let Shoes be ty'd, yin Shirt-band close,
 keep well your Hands at any Hand.

If broken Hos'd or Shoo'd you go,
 or slovenly in your Array,
 Without a Girdle, or Untrust'd,
 then you and I must have a Fray.

If that you cry or talk aloud,
 or Book do rend, or strike with Knife,
 Or Laugh, or Play unlawfully,
 then you and I must be at Strife.

If that you Curse, Miscal, or Swear,
 if that you Pick, File, Steal, or Lye,
 If you forget a Scholar's part,
 then must you sure your Points untie.

If that to School you do not go,
 when Time doth call you to the same,
 Or if you Laiter in the Streets,
 when we do meet then look for blame.

Wherefore, my Child, behave thy self
 so decently in all assays,
 That thou may'st purchase Parents Love,
 and eke obtain thy Master's Praise.

The first Part of Arithmetick, call'd, Numeration.

ALL Numbers are made by the diverse placing of these Nine Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; and this Circle (0) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them stand together, in so many several places they must needs stand: But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right Hand, the first place, and so go on (as it were) backward, calling the next to him towards the left Hand, the second place; the next the third place, and so forth as far as thou wilt. Secondly, The farther any Figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is; every following place being greater by ten times than that next before. As (5) in the first place, is but five, in the second place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is fifty; in the third place, five hundred; in the fourth place, five thousand; in the fifth place, five

thus placed, 1692, being this present Year from the Birth of Christ, is, One thousand, six hundred, ninety two: 5711, being this present Year from the Creation, (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand, seven hundred and eleven. But my Book growing greater then I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter sooner than peradventure (thou mayest think) I promised.

Directions for the Ignorant.

FOR the better understanding this brief *Chronology* following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much: Thou must first be perfect in the Numbers above, so far as concerneth the fourth place; then mark how I have divided the Years of the World in parts, called *five Periods*, which I for plainness sake stick not to call *Chapters*: therefore I begin in my account five times, best answering (as I think) thy Demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done. For thou commonly movest thy Questions one of these five ways: either, How long was it after the Creation? Or how long after the Flood? How long after the departure out of *Egypt*, and the Law given? How long before Christ? Or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest, is nearest one of those times. If then thou findest the Name as thou seekest, and the Year set by it, look upward from thence to the beginning of the Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have set down (as thou seest) in the diverse Letter, according to the diversity of the matter. If thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible or Ecclesiastical History, seek it in the Roman or *Italian* Letter, which thou usest to call the Latin Letter, and pass over those in the *English* Letter; for they concern not thy purpose. Again, if thou be a Grammar-Scholar, or other, that would find something only concerning any prophane Author, seek only in the *English* Letter, passing over the others. And because I desire Brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Israel*, *Egypt*, *Assyria*, and the Prophets which wrote not; whose terms thou mayest easily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of *Judah*. And note, that (y) alone, standing by any Number, signifieth Year. Finally, My first Purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learnest Reading; therefore read them so often till thou canst run them over as fast as any other *English*.

The Second Book to the

CHAP. I.

After the Creation, God having made the World, and Created A D A M and E V E, their Posterity was Born in the Year after as followeth:

Year
 130 Seth.
 253 Enoch.
 325 Kenan.
 395 Mahalaleel.
 506 Jared.
 622 Enoch.
 686 Mathuselah.
 874 Lamech.
 1066 Noah.
 1556 Shem.
 1558 Japhat.
 1656 The Universal Flood, after which followeth the Generation of Shem.

CHAP. II.

After the Flood.

Year
 2 Arphaxad.
 37 Selah.
 67 Eber.
 101 Peleg.
 The Tower of Babel built.
 Ren.
 263 Seme.
 192 Nahor.
 224 Terah.
 262 Haran.
 352 Abraham.
 414 Isaac.
 452 Sodom destroyed.
 484

Year
 587 Reuben.
 588 Simeon.
 589 Levi.
 599 Judah.
 600 Dan.
 601 Naphtali.
 Asher.
 602 Issachar.
 Gad.
 Zebulon.
 604 Joseph.
 609 Benjamin.
 These twelve were the Sons of Jacob, called the twelve Patriarchs, of whom came the twelve Tribes of Israel.
 Dinah.
 699 Pharez.
 642 Hezrom.
 643 Jacob went into Egypt, where they were 215 Years.
 Hercules Libanus.
 Aram.
 Prometheus.
 Atlas.
 Aminidab.
 778 Aaron.
 783 Moses.
 Job.
 Naasson.
 Salmon.
 853 Moses delivered the Children of Israel out of Egypt; then

C H A P. III.

After the Law given.

Year

Phaeton burnt.

40 *Joshua* brought the People out of the Wilderness into the Land of *Canaan*, and reigned 18 Years.

41 *Jubilees* began.

58 *Othniel* judged *Israel* 40 Years, whereof *Cushan* the Aramite oppressed them 8 y.

Adadomanthus.

80 *Boaz* of *Rahab*.

90 *Ehab* and *Shamgar* judged 80. whereof *Eglon* the Moabite oppressed them 18 y.

Troas ruled in Dardania, and called it Trop.

Pegasus.

Ophreus.

178 *Deborah* and *Barak* judged 40 y. whereof *Jabin* and *Sisera* oppressed 20 y.

198 *Obed* born of *Ruth*.

218 *Gideon* judged 40 y. whereof the *Medianites* oppressed 7 y.

Theseus.

258 *Abimelech* 3 years.

261 *Tola* 23 y.

284 *Jair* judged 22 y. whereof the *Ammonites* and *Philistines* oppressed 12 y.

Amazones Battle against Thebes.

311 *Ipsan* judged 7 y.

318 *Elon* 10 y.

Trop destroyed.

329 *Abdon* the *Pirathonite* 8 y.

336 *Sampson* 20 y. In the time of these six judged the *Philistines*

Year

oppressed.

350 *Jesse* Father of *David*, by *Obed*.

356 *Eli* the Priest 40 y.

397 *Samuel* and *Saul* 40 y.

431 *Brutus* came into England, if the Story be true.

447 *David* reigned 40 y.

Nathan, *Asaph*, *Hamian*, and *Jedutha* Prophets.

477 *Solomon* reigned 40 years, and 481 in his fourth year, built the Temple before the Birth of Christ, about 926 y.

C H A P. IV.

Before Christ.

939 Temple built.

900 *Homer*, *Hesiod*.

866 *Rehoboam* reigned over *Judah* 17 y.

182 *Abijam* 3 y.

878 *Aza* 41 y.

838 *Jehosaphat* 25 y.

813 *Jehoram* 8 y.

804 *Ahaziah* 1 y.

804 *Athalia* 6 y.

798 *Joash* 34 y.

758 *Amasia* 29 y.

Jonah Propheseth.

743 *Rome* built by *Romulus* upon four Hills, which are *Palatinus*, *Capitolinus*, *Esquilinus*, *Aventinus*, and after enlarged by *Servius Tullus*, within the Walls, with other three Hills *Caelius*, *Viminalis*, *Quirinalis*.

729 Kingdom of *Judah* void 12 y.

Year

625 Sardanapalus.

718 Ahaziah 25 y.

Kingdom of Israel void 22 years.

700 Numa Pompilius the second Roman King.

615 Urcurgius the Macedonian.

Joel, Hosea, Amos, and Isaiah, prophesied.

Tullus Hostilius the third Roman King.

677 Jonathan over Judah 55 years.

Macaiah also prophesied.

662 Ahaz 15 y.

Hezekiah 29 y.

628 Salmanasar carried 10 Tribes of Israel captive to Babel, from whence they never returned: and here the Race of the Kings of Israel ceased.

Merodach Baladan began to bring the Empire from Ashor to Babel.

682 Simonides.

Aristoreus.

Anchus Marcius the fourth Roman King.

Archilochus, Zaleucus, Phalaris.

617 Manasseh 55 years.

Jeremiah Prophesieth.

610 Sappho Milo, Stesichorus Epimenides.

564 Nebuchadnezzar.

592 Amon 2 y.

560 Josiah 31 y.

Zephaniah and Habakkuk Prophesie.

426 Jehoiakim 11 y.

Captivity, where Nebuchadnezzar carried captive Daniel, and ma-

Year

the third year of Jehoiakim.

Jeremiah continueth his Prophecie in Judah.

Daniel Prophesieth in Babel.

518 Zedekiah 11 y.

Ezekiel Prophesieth.

307 Jerusalem destroyed, and Jeremiah with the Remnant of Judah carried into Egypt, where Jeremiah Prophesieth.

Ezekiel continueth his Prophecie in Babel.

501 Consuls two years began in Rome.

495 Horatius Cocles.

494 Salathiel.

493 Dictators in Rome.

487 Tribunes of the People began in Rome.

468 Zerobabel.

466 Pythagoras, Pindarus, Democritus, Cresus, Heraclitus, Clop, Solon, Charles, Seven Wise Men, Pisistratus.

454 Darius and Cyrus his Son won Babylon from Belshazzar, began the Empire of the Persians, and gave leave for the Jews to return and build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be built.

The History of Ezra.

Artachshashite, call'd of prophane Writers Chambyser, reigned with Cyrus his Father.

The History of Esther.

Ahasuerus called Darius Hystaspis.

444 He divorced Vashti, married Esther, hanged Haman, and ad-

Year

- 431 **Tribuni Militum.**
 425 *Darius of Persia*, called also *Artashaste*, and of prophane Writers, *Darius Longimanus*, reigned 46 y.
Haggai.
Zachariah Prophesieth.
 423 *Malachy* the last Prophet.
 424 *Nehemiah* his Story who builded the Walls of *Jerusalem*.
 387 *Battle Peloponessack*, 27 years till the *Lacedemonians* overcame *Athens*.
 316 *Rome* taken by *Gallus* a *Britain*.
 386 *Themistocles*, *Aristides*, *Archilus*, *Sophocles*, *Pericles*, *Empedocles*, *Hippocrates*, *Parmenines*, *Aristarchus*, *Euripides*, *Herodotus*, *Aristobulus*, *Socrates*, *Alcibiades*, *Diogenes*, *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Agessilaus*,
 363 *Philip* of *Macedonia* conquered all *Greece*, after the *Thebans* had subdued the *Lacedemonians*.
 251 *Marcus Curius*, *Manlius Torquatus*.
 350 *Aristocles*, *Demosthenes*, *Epictarus*, *Epaminondus*, *Theophrastus*, *Menander*, *Enocrates*.
 344 Wars with the *Samnites* at *Rome* continued 49 years.
 332 *Alexander* the Great, conquered *Persia*: he intreated the Jews honourably, and reigned 12 y.
 Now was the Empire of the *Grecians* Great, which after the

Year

- Death of *Alexander*, was divided into Captains, whereof *Syria* and *Egypt* continued until the Empire of the Romans, and always vexed the Jews.
 Now beginneth the Story of the *Machabees*.
 301 Two Decci in *Rome*.
 300 *Xeno* Authoz of the *Stoicks*.
Aratus, *Demetrius*, *Phalerus*.
 288 *Ptolomy Phyladelphus* caused seventy Interpreters to Translate the Law into Greek.
 280 *Petruria* yeilds to *Rome* wholly.
 272 *Regulus*, *Polibius*, *Cleantes*.
 267 War of *Carthage* and *Rome* 12 years.
 241 *Battle African* with *Numidia*.
 238 *Jesus Sirach*.
 236 *Pebius Plautus*.
 224 *Antiochus Magnus*.
 219 The second *Battle* of *Carthage*, because that *Hannibal* had recovered *Spain* from *Rome*.
 131 The third *Battle* at *Carthage*, which was in three years utterly destroyed by *Scipio Junior*.
 192 *Pharisees*, *Saducees*, and *Essenes*, began their Sects.
 89 Civil War in *Rome* eight years, between *Marius* and *Sylla*, because *Sylla* being

Year

younger, was chosen Captain into Asia, to the Battle Mithridatick.

17 Tiganes King of Armenia.

65 Caro Ulicensis, Salustius.

57 Cicero Consul.

57 Britain entered upon by Julius Cæsar.

47 Julius Cæsar Reigned Emperor 5 years.

44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid, Cornelius, Nepos.

42 Octavius Augustus Emperor 56.

34 Herod the Great made King of Jury, after whose Death his four Sons were confirmed in his Kingdom, and called **Tetrarchs**, see Luke 3. 1.

Temple again sumptuously builded by Herod.

Christ born in the 24 year of Augustus: from which beginneth our usual Account.

CHAP. V.

After the Birth of Christ.

16 Tiberius Emperor, after the Birth of Christ 16 years.

33 Christ Crucified.

33 Stephen Stoned.

42 Paul Converted.

42 Herod Agrippa President in Jury. He Beheaded James.

42 Matthew wrote his Gospel.

44 James Beheaded.

44 Mark preached in Egypt.

48 Luke wrote.

50 Epistle to the Galatians written

Year

written from Athens.

54 Philip Martyred.

21 Epistle to the Corinthians from Ephesus.

51 To Timothy from Troas.

To Titus from Troas.

55 To Corinth from Philippi.

55 Peter's first Epistle.

56 Peter's second Epistle.

56 To the Romans from Corinth.

57 Claudius Nero Persecutor.

59 Epistle to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon, from Rome.

61 Acts by Luke (now as is thought)

63 James thrown down from a Pinnacle.

69 Epistle to Timothy.

69 Paul Martyred at Rome.

73 Jerusalem destroyed by Vespasian and Titus.

76 Ignatius Bishop of Antioch.

83 Domitian Emperor.

85 Nicolaitan, Hereticks.

90 Cornelius Tacitus Suetonius, Aulus Gellius, Plutarch, Quintilian, Juvenal, Appian, Apuleius.

93 John Banished to Patmos, where (as it is thought) he wrote his Gospel and the Revelation.

97 John returned from Patmos to Ephesus.

100 John died.

144 Pliny writeth for the Christians.

133 Galen.

170 Justinus died a Martyr.

180 Irenæus of Lyons.

187 England received the Gospel.

Clement Alexandrian.

Year	Year
210 <i>Turtullian.</i>	371 <i>Ambrose B. of Millain.</i>
219 <i>Origen.</i>	375 <i>Hieronymus.</i>
249 <i>Cyprian.</i>	400 <i>Chrysostom.</i>
289 <i>Constantine reigned in England.</i>	409 <i>Augustine.</i>
307 <i>Ensebius.</i>	414 <i>Theodoret.</i>
333 <i>Athanasius.</i>	500 <i>Goths Conquered Italy, then</i>
347 <i>Hillary.</i>	<i>increased Barbarism and Papi-</i>
347 <i>Gregory Nazienzen.</i>	<i>fry.</i>

Directions for the Unskilful.

IF thou hast not been acquainted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make use of it, thou mayest get the Alphabet, viz. The Orders of the Letters as they stand, without Books, perfectly, to know where every Letter stands, as (*b*) near the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, (*n*) towards the end. Therefore if the Word thou wouldst find begins with (*a*) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (*t*) look towards the end. Again, if the word begin with (*ba*) look in the beginning of the Letter (*b*), but if with (*bu*) see toward the end of that Letter; and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth Letters, thou shall find thy Word presently. Secondly, Thou must know the Cause of the difference of the Letters; all written with the Roman, as in (*abba*) are words taken from the *Latin*, or other learned Language; Those with the *Italick* Letters, as (*abandon*) are *French* Words made *English*. Those with the *English* Letters are meerly *English*, or from some other *Vulgar Tongue*; the Word joyning unto it is ever *English*, and is the Interpreter of it in a more familiar *English* Word. But those that have no Word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true Writing, wherein I thought thou mightest otherwise err. And, know, further, that all the Words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*chr*), or end with (*ism*), are all *Greek* Words, as *Hypocrites*, *Philosophy*, *Christ*, *Baptism*. But where I say they are *Greek*, I mean with some difference of Termination, for they were brought from *Greece* to us, through *Rome*, where they were newly stampd, and when they came to us, we coined them after our fashion: as *Christ* is in the *Latin* *Christus*, in *Greek* *Christos*; so *Baptism* in *Latin* *Baptismus*, in *Greek* *Baptismos*. The like must be observed for the *Latin* Words, as those that we have ending in (*ion*) the *Latin* hath them in (*io*) *creation*, *remission*, in *Latin*, *creatio*, *remissio*. But touching the *French*, we have some of them with difference, and some without; and thus thou shalt discern them: those with difference, are marked thus (*) (*ac-*

complish) in French (*accomplir*), and therefore you shall find it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one Word to another, as thus, In that Word *Brigantine*, see *Barque*, then those two be of a signification, and so thou shalt learn variety of Words.

When a Word hath two significations, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog, is well known, but a *Barque*, that is a little Ship, is not so familier, therefore I put down that: If I should put down all Derivations, it would be over-long: Therefore I hope the diligent Scholar will learn by Practice soon from the Primitive or Original. I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some Rules for them thou shalt find in the end; there are many more from *Latin* and *French*, but being well known, I omit them.

A Bandon cast away

abba Father

abbesse abbaesse, Mistress of a

Monastery

abbreviate shorten

abridge see abbreviate

abutt lye unto

abecedary the order of the Letters,

abecedarian he that useth them

abet maintain

abominable

abhor

abject base

abjure renounce

abolish make void

abricot * fr. of fruit.

aboard

abrogate see abolish

absolve pardon

absolute perfect

absolution forgiveness

abstinence restraining

abstract, see abbreviate

absurd foolish

accent tune

accept take liking

accede see coming to

necessary partaker

accident befall

accommodate fit to

accomplish * finish

account * to reckon

accord * agreement

accurate running

accrew * grow

ascertain * make sure

atchieve see accomplish

acorn

active nimble

actual in act

acute witty

addict given to

adien farewell

address apply ones self to

adjacent lying to

adjourn defer

adjure make to swear

administer govern or serve

admire marvel at

admiral chief by Sea

admission receiving

adopt take for his child

adore worship

adorn beautifie

adverse

adverse contrary
advertise give knowledge
adulation flattery
adulterate counterfeit
advocate attorney
advowson patronage
adustion burning
affable ready and courteous in
speech
affect earnestly desire
affinity kin by marriage
affirmative avouching
affiance trust
affianced betrothed
agent doer
aggravate make grievous
agility nimbleness
agony heavy passion
alacrity cheerfulness
alarm sound to battle
alian stranger
alienation estranging
alight
allege * bring proof
alliance kindred or league
allusion pointing to
alude to point to
aliment nourishment
alms
almighty
alphabet order of letters
alteration debate
allegory similitude
allegiance obedience
altitude height
allegation alleging
ambassador messenger
ambiguous doubtful
ambition desire of honour
ambushment by train
amorous full of love

amplifie enlarge
anatomy gr. cutting up
anathema accursed
andiron
anguish grief
anchor
animate encourage
annually yearly
animadversion noting
antichrist against Christ
antedated fore-dated
anticipation preventing
angle corner
antickly disguised
annihilate make void
ancestors fore-fathers
annulity, see annihilate
aphorism general rule
apostate back-sliding
apostacy falling away
amen so be it
apostle gr. the ambassador
apology gr. defence
apocalyps gr. revelation
alpha gr. the first Greek letter
apothecary
apocrypha not of authority
apparent in sight
appeach accuse
appeal to seek to a higher Judge
appertain to belong
appurtenant } belonging
appurtenance }
appetite desire to eat
application applying to
appose ask question
apposition apposing
approbation allowing
approve allow
approach come nigh

comply) in French (*accomplir*), and therefore you shall find it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one Word to another, as thus, In that Word *Brigantine*, see *Barque*, then those two be of a signification, and so thou shalt learn variety of Words.

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 affiance trust
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 agent doer
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 agility nimbleness
 agony heap passion
 alacrity cheerfulness
 alarm sound to battle
 alian stranger
 alienation estranging
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 alledge * bring proof
 alliance kindred or league
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 appurtenance }
 appetite desire to eat
 application applying to
 appose ask question
 apposition opposing
 approbation allowing
 approve allow
 approach come nigh
 appropriate make fit

apt fit
 arbiter } umpire
 arbitrator }
 arbitrament judgment
 arch gr. chief
 arch-angel gr. chief angel
 arch-bishop chief bishop
 architect chief builder
 argent silver
 argue to reason
 arithmetick art of numbering
 ark Noah's ship
 armoury house of armour
 arraign
 arrive * come to land
 arrerages * debt unpaid
 artificer handicrafts-man
 artificial workman-like
 articulate jointed
 ascend go up
 ascertain * assure
 assent agreement
 ascent a going up
 ascribe give to
 askew askint
 aspect the look
 aspire climb up
 asperate rough
 aspiration breathing
 assay * probe
 assail set upon
 assayl, see assail
 assertion affirming
 assiduity continuance
 asseveration earnest affirming
 assign appoint
 assignation appointing
 assize
 assistance help
 associate companion

astrictive } binding
 astringent }
 astronomy gr. } knowledge of
 astrology } the stars
 the stars
 atheist without God
 atheism the opinion of the atheist
 atache seize upon
 attain * convict of crime
 attainder * a conviction
 attempt * set upon
 attentive heedp
 attribute give to
 avarice covetousness
 audacious bold
 audience hearing
 auditor hearer, or officer of ac-
 counts.
 audible easie to be heard
 aver avouch
 augment to encrease
 avouch affirm with earnestness
 authentical gr. of authoritp
 autumn the harvest
 axioms certain principles
 balance a pair of scales
 bayliff
 bankrupt one undone
 banquet
 baptist a baptizer
 baptism
 barbarian rude person
 barbarism barbarousness
 barge * a small ship
 barreter a contentious person
 barrester allow'd to give counsel
 barter to bargain
 battery beating
 balm
 beatitude blessedness
 beguile

beguile deceive
 beneficial profitable
 benevolence good will
 benign favourable
 benignity bounty
 bereft deprived
 besiege
 biere
 bishop overseer
 blank white
 blaspheme gr. speaking ill of God
 blood
 bear
 beast
 boat
 bough
 bought
 bonnet cap
 bracelets
 bracer
 brief
 brigandine coat of defence
 brigantine see barque
 brandish * to make a sword bright
 breath
 brothel keeping of a house of
 habuery
 bruise
 bruit
 buggery conjunction with one of
 the same
 burghs a head man of a town
 build
 Calidity craftiness
 capacity fit to make or receive
 cancel to blot out
 cannon gr. law
 canonize make a saint
 capital deadly, or great
 capitol state-house
 capitulate

captious catching
 captive prisoner
 captivate make subject
 carbuncle lt. disease or stone
 carnality fleshliness
 casualty chance
 castigation chastisement
 catalogue gr. head roll
 cathedral gr. church, chief in the
 diocesis
 catholique universal
 cauldron
 caution warning
 celebrate make famous
 celestial heavenly
 celerity swiftness
 censure correction
 censor corrector
 centurion captain
 cease
 cement
 center midst
 ceremony
 certain
 certify
 ceruse white lead
 cistern
 character the fashion of a letter
 chaunt * sing
 champaign plain field
 chambering lightness
 charter or writing
 chariot
 chamberlain
 chancery
 chivalry knight-hood
 chief
 cherubim order of angels
 chyrography gr. hand-writing
 Christ anointed
 chirurgery gr.

choler

choler humours causing anger
 chronicle gr. history
 chronographer gr. history writer
 chronology gr. history of times
 church faithful people
 chrystial gr. glass
 cyder drink made of apples
 cinamon
 circle
 circuit
 citron
 city
 citizen
 circumcise to cut away the p^rib^y
 skin
 circumference round circuit
 circumlocution circumference of
 speech
 circumvent p^revent
 civit
 civil
 clamorous ready to speak ill
 clemency gentleness
 client he that is defended
 cockatrice h. of beast
 collect gather
 colleague companion
 collusion entertainment or con-
 ference
 coadjutor helper
 cogitation thought
 collusion deceit
 column one side of a page divided
 comedy gr. stage play
 commencement a beginning
 comet gr. blazing star
 commentary exposition
 commodious profitable
 commotion rebellion
 communicate made partaker
 commune fellowship

compact joined together
 compendious short
 competitor he that standeth with
 me for an office
 compile gather and make
 complection
 complices colleagues
 compose make
 composition agreement
 comprehend contain
 comprise, see comprehend
 concoct to digest meat
 concord agreeing
 concordance agreement
 competent convenient
 compromise to make agree
 concavity hollownes
 compulsion force
 conceal
 conception conceiving in the
 womb
 concupiscence desire
 concur agree together
 condescend agree unto
 condign worth
 conduct guiding
 composition compounding acknow-
 ledging
 confederate, see compact
 confer talk together
 conference communication
 confidence trust
 confirm establish
 confiscate forfeiture of goods
 conflict battle
 confound put to shame
 congeal harden
 congestion a heaping up
 congregate gather together
 congruity, see concord

conjunction joining together
conjecture guess

consent } agreement
 } harmony

consequence following

consecrate to make holy

consequent following

conserve keep

consist stand together

consolation comfort

consistory a place of civil judg-
ment

confort, see consent

conspire agree for ill

construe expound

consult take counsel

contagious that corrupteth

contemplation meditation

continence modest abstaining

contract make short

contradiction

contribute bestow

contrite sorrowful

contrition sorrow

convert turn

convict prove guilty

convene bring before

converse company with

convocation calling together

convulsion

copartner fellow

copious plentiful

corpse dead body

corporal bodily

corrosive fretting

correspondent answerable

corrigible easily corrected

corroborate strengthen

covert hiding place

costive bound in body

cosmography gr. description of
the world

counterpoise make the weight
equal

countermand command contrary

compunction pricking

coffin a corp-chest

creed the belief

credence belief

credulous easie to believe

crimonous faulty

crucifie fasten to a cross

crocodile k. of beast

culpable blame worthy

cubit a foot and half

cub-board

cursor turning fast over

cymbal an instrument of music

clyster a glyster

cypress

Deacon gr. provider for the poor

debility weakness

deaf that cannot hear

damage loss

decent comely

decline fall away

decision cutting away

decorum comeliness

decypher describe

dedicating a devoting

deduct take out

defect want

deflower to dishonour

defraud deceive

deformed ill-shapen

define shew what it is

degenerate be unlike his ance-

stors

dehort move from

deity Godhead

delectation delight
 delicate daintie
 delude deceive
 deluge great flood
 delusion mockerie
 demonstrate shew plainly
 denizen free-man
 denounce declare a sentence against
 depend hang upon
 deportation carrying away
 depose put from
 deprive, see depose
 depute appoint
 deride mock
 derive fetch from
 derivation take from another
 derogate, see detract
 describe set forth
 descend go down
 desert wilderness
 desist leave off
 detest hate greatly
 detect betray
 detract take from
 detriment loss
 detruce thrust from
 devote given unto
 dexterity aptness
 diabolical devilish
 diadem crown
 diet manner of food
 dialogue gr. conference
 defame
 defamation a slander
 difficult hard
 diocess gr. jurisdiction
 diocess that hath jurisdiction
 digest bring in order, see connect
 digress digress

dilate enlarge
 direct guide
 diminution lessening
 disburse * lay out money
 descend, see descend
 disciple scholar
 discipline instruction
 dissent disagree
 discern see
 disclose discover
 discord disagreement
 discuss examine, or dissolve
 disjoyn unjoyn
 disfranchise take away freedom
 dismiss let pass
 disloyal disobedient
 disparagement disgrace
 dispence set free
 disperse send abroad
 dispeople to unpeople a place
 discent from our ancestors
 dissimilitude unlikeness
 dissolve unloose
 dissolute careless
 dissonant disagreeing
 distinguish put difference
 dice
 disable make unable
 disability unability
 disannul make void
 disputable questionable, or
 doubtful
 define
 discomfit put to flight
 discomfiture a putting to flight
 decipher lay open
 digestion bringing into order
 digression going from the matter
 difficulty hardness
 dimension measuring

dissimulation dissembling
 discourse
 dismember part one piece from
 another
 disposition natural inclination,
 or setting in order
 dissipation scattering
 dissolution breaking
 distillation distilling, or drop-
 ping down
 distinct differing
 distinction making a difference
 divulge make common
 dispoil take away by violence
 display spread abroad
 distracted troubled in mind
 distribution division
 disturb disquiet
 dissuade, see dehort
 ditty the manner of a song
 divert turn from
 divine heavenly
 divinity heavenly doctrine
 diurnity dailiness
 doctrine learning
 dolour grief
 dolorous grievous
 docility easiness to be taught
 dolphine k. of fish
 domestical at home
 dominion } rule
 domination }
 Eclipse gr. failing
 ecclesiastical belonging to the
 church
 edict commandment
 edifice building
 education bringing up
 edition putting forth
 effect a thing to be done

effeminate womanish
 efficacy force
 effusion pouring forth
 egress forth going
 election choice
 elect chosen
 eloquence fine speech
 elephant k. of beast
 emroids k. of disease
 elevate lift up
 emblems gr. pleasure
 emmet pismire
 empire government
 encroach
 enarration declaration
 encounter set against
 enduce move
 enhance make greater
 enimity } hatred
 enimity }
 enchant * bewitch
 enfranchise make free
 enflame burn
 engrate press upon
 ensign flag of war
 enormous out of square
 enterr lay in the earth
 enterlace put between
 environ compass about
 epha k. of measure
 epitaph gr. the writing on a tomb
 epitomy gr. the brief of a book
 epitomize gr. to make an epitomp
 epistle gr. a letter sent
 episcopal bishop-like
 epicure given to pleasure
 epilogue conclusion
 equinoctial when the days and
 nights are equal

escheit forfeit
 essence substance
 estimate esteem
 eternal everlasting
 evangelist bringer of good ty-
 dings
 evict overcome
 eunuch gr. gelded, or great officer
 evocation calling forth
 exasperate whet on
 exact perfect, or require with
 extremity
 exaggerate heap up
 exaltation advancing
 except
 excursion running out
 exceed
 excel
 exchequer office at receipt
 exclaim cry out
 execrable cursed
 execute perform
 excrement dung
 exempt free
 exemplify to give an example
 exhibit put forth
 exile banish
 exorcist gr. conjurer
 expedient fit
 expel put out
 expend lay out
 expedition haste
 expect look for
 expire end
 explicate declare
 exploit enterprize
 expulsion driving out
 exquisite perfect
 extend spread forth
 extort

bring out
 extract draw out
 extemporal } sudden
 extemporary }
 Fabulous feigned
 fact deed
 faction division
 faction that maketh division
 facility easiness
 falconer
 fallacy deceit
 fantasie
 fatal by destiny
 festival feast-day
 festivity mirth
 female } the she
 feminine }
 fertile fruitful
 fervent hot
 fever ague
 figurative by signs
 finally lastly
 firmament sky
 flaggon great wine-pot
 flexible easily bent
 flegm out of the humours
 flux disease of scouring
 fornication uncleanness between
 single persons
 fortification strengthening
 fountain head spring
 fortitude valiantness
 fragments reliques
 fragility brittleness
 fragrant sweet smelling
 fraternity brotherhood
 fraudulent deceitful
 frequent often
 frivolous vain
 frost

frustrate make void
 frugal thrifty
 fugitive runnagate
 function calling
 funeral burial
 furbrusher dresser
 furious raging
 future time to come
 Garboyl hurly-burly
 garner corn-chamber
 gem precious stone
 gentility } nobleness of mind
 generosity }
 gentile heathen
 generation offspring
 gender
 genealogy generation
 genitor father
 geometry gr. art of measuring
 gesture
 ginger
 gourd k. plant
 gorget
 gorgeous
 gospel glad tydings
 gradation by steps
 graduate that hath taken a de-
 gree
 gratifie to pleasure
 gratis freely
 guardian * keeper
 gulph deep pool
 gyves fetters
 Hability }
 ability } ableness
 habitable fit to dwell in
 habet apparel
 harbinger sent before to prepare
 harmony gr. music
 hallelujah praise to the Lord

heralds kings messengers
 haughty lofty
 hebrew from Heber's stock
 heathen, see gentile
 helmet head-piece
 heretick } that holds heresie
 heretical }
 homage worship
 hosanna save I pray
 horror amazement
 hostage pledge
 host army
 hostility hatred
 humane gentle
 humidity moisture
 hymn gr. song
 hypocrite dissembler
 hysope
 Ideot gr. unlearned, or fool
 Idolatry gr. false worship
 jealous
 Jesus Saviour
 ignominy reproach
 illegitimate unlawfully born
 illusion mockery
 imbecility weakness
 imbarque
 immediate next to
 imitation following
 immoderate without measure
 immortal everlasting
 impeach accuse
 immunity freedom
 impediment lett
 imperial belonging to govern-
 ment
 imperfection unperfectness
 impenitent unrepentant
 impiety ungodliness
 impose put upon
 impression printing

impudent shameless
 impugn disprove
 impute
 impunity without punishment
 impropriation making proper
 immanity beastly, cruelly
 importune to be earnest with
 imperious desirous to rule
 incessantly earnestly
 inquisition searching
 incense ft. of offering
 incense to stir up
 incident happening
 inchant bewitch
 inclination moving
 incline lean unto
 incumber trouble
 incommodious hurtful
 incompatible inconsistent
 incongruity without agreement
 incontinent presently, or unchast
 incur run into
 indemnity pardon, or saving
 harmless
 indignation hatred
 induce move
 induction bringing in
 indurate harden
 infamous ill-reported
 infection corrupting
 infer bring in
 fernal belonging to hell
 infirmity weakness
 inflammation inflaming
 infinite without number
 influence a flowing in
 inform give notice
 ingrave cut into
 ingredience entrance
 inhabit dwell
 inhibit forbid

inhibition forbidding
 injunction command
 injurious wrongful, or hurtful
 innovation make new
 inordinate out of order
 insinuate creep into
 inspire breathe into
 insolent proud
 instigation provoking
 institute appoint
 intercept prevent
 intercession going between, or
 making intreaty
 interchange exchange
 intercourse mutual excess
 interest profitable
 interline write between
 intermeddle deal with
 intermingle mingle with
 intermission a ceasing
 interpreter expounder
 interrogation a question
 interrupt break off
 intricate inwrapped
 introduction entrance
 intrude to thrust in violently
 invincible not to be overcome
 irruption breaking in
 irrevocable not to be recalled
 irreprehensible without reproof
 israelite of Israel
 judicial belonging to judgment
 jubile pear of joy
 juror sworn man
 juice
 justify approve
 Lapidary skillful in stones
 largess liberality, a gift
 lascivious wanton
 land waste
 laurel bay-tree

laxative loose
 legacy gift by will or ambassage
 legion host
 legate ambassador
 legerdemain flight of hand
 leprosie ft. of distale
 libertine loose in religion
 lethargy ft. of drowsie distale
 licentious taking of libertie
 lieutenant deputy
 limitation appointment
 literature learning
 lingel thore makers thread
 linguist skilful in tongues
 litigious quarrelous
 lore law
 lottery * colling of lots
 loyal obedient
 lunatick wandering of wits
 Magician using incantation
 magistrate governour
 magnanimity of a great mind
 magnificence sumptuousness
 malady distale
 malicious
 male contented discontented
 malign having
 manacles fetters
 margery
 mercurie scourfed
 manumiss set free
 march go in array
 mart fair
 martial warlike
 marches borders
 margent edge of a beech
 marrow
 martyr gr. witness
 matron ancient woman
 matrice womb
 mature ripe

mechanical gr. handicraft
 mediocrity measure
 medicine
 mercenary
 mediator advocate
 mercer
 mercy
 mediate muse
 monstrous deformed
 melancholy gr. humours of folly
 fariness
 melodius sweet sounding
 meritorious that deserbeth
 method gr. order
 metaphor gr. similitude
 ministration minister
 militant warving
 minority under age
 monastery college of monks
 miraculous marvellous
 mirror * a looking glass
 mitigate to ease
 mixtion mixture
 mixture *idem*
 mobility moving
 modest sober
 moderate temperate
 modern of our times
 moiety half
 moment weight of time
 momentary subdu
 monarch gr. one ruling all
 moote argue
 monument monument
 morality civil
 mortal that can die
 mortuary due to the dead
 motive cause moving
 mortifie
 mountain great hill

[illegible]

olive place of olive
omnipotent mighty
operation working
opportunity fitting
oppose set against
opprobrious reproachful
ordure dung
original beginning
oracle a speech from God
ordination appointing
orphan without parents
orthography gr. true writing
ostentation boasting
overplus more than needeth
Pacific quiet
pamphlet small treatise
pantofle a slipper
paradise a place of pleasure
paraphrase gr. exposition
paramour lover
parable similitude
parcel
parget
partial
partition division
passion suffering
pavement one of the stones for
pathetical gr. affecting
patriarch chief father
patrimony father's gift
patronage defence
patronize defend
pavilion tent
poetical felicitous
pavement
peccavi I have sinned
peculiar proper
penfive sorrowful
pention gr. pension
penive

peregrination journeying in a
 strange land
 peremptory resolute
 perfect
 period end
 perilous dangerous
 permit suffer
 permutable changeable
 perpetuity a continuance
 perplexity trouble, grief
 persecute
 prelate } continue
 persevere }
 perspicuous evident
 participate partake
 pervert overturn
 peruke hair laid loose
 perverse wrong
 pedigree a stock
 petition paper
 phantastic imagination
 pheasant
 pharisee one of that sect
 physiognomy knowledge by the
 visage
 physick
 phrase gr. form of speech
 phrensie gr. madness
 philosophy gr. study of wisdom
 pigeon
 pirate sea-robber
 piety godliness
 pillage spoil of war
 pilot * master-guider of a ship
 plaintiff the complainant
 planet gr. wandering star
 plausible pleasing
 plenitude fullness
 plume feather
 plurality more than one

policy
 poitreloynament for a poete
 poet gr. a verse-maker
 poetress a woman-poet
 polish deck
 pollute defile
 pomegranate fr. of fruit
 ponderous weighty
 populous full of people
 postscript written after
 protract defer
 popular pleasing the people
 preamble fore-speech
 precept commandment
 predecessor before
 predestinate appointed before
 precious
 precinct court
 predominant ruling
 preface, see preamble
 prejudice hurt
 prejudicated
 premonire to warn
 preparative preparation
 prosperous
 prerogative privilege
 presbytery gr. church
 prescript decree
 prescription limitation
 prest ready
 primitive
 priority first in place
 pristine old
 probation allowance
 prodigious monstrous
 proceed go on
 profound deep
 prophane ungodly
 prognosticate forecast
 progeny offspring

prohibit (verb)
 prologue, see preface
 prolix (adjective)
 prompt (adjective)
 promulgation, see publication
 propitiatory sacrifice to pacify
 propose (verb)
 propriety (noun)
 prologue (noun)
 prostitute (verb)
 profane (adjective)

prophetic voice of an enormous
 prophet gr. he that prophesied
 prospect a light of the
 power of the
 profit the morning that is not
 here

profiteer gr. *profiteer* *profiteer*
prostrate fall *prostrate* *prostrate*
protect help *protect* *protect*
provocation fire *provocation* *provocation*
president *president* *president*

plasma hepatitis
plasmogon
plasmid
plaster board
plaster for abroad
plastics pipe

pubescent toll-gatherer
publication publishing
purgatory place of purging
pursuit following
puissant powerful
putriferic putrid

Quadrangle font covers
quadrant a quarter
quench thick head
quintessence for
quintuple hall

rapine burning carrying
 rathe stable
 real unknown
 receipt
 receipt
 recognisance acknowledgment
 recoil go back
 reconcile bring into favour
 recreate refresh
 redeem buy again
 redemption buying again
 refection self eating
 reflection calling back
 refer put over
 refuge fastness
 regenerate born again
 regiment government
 register listen
 reject cast away
 rejoinder
 regenerate great
 relate report
 relation connection
 respite bare waiting
 relaxation softening
 relinquish forsake
 remit forgive
 remit loose
 remove pitch of confidence
 remove remove
 renounce * forgive
 repast food
 repel put back
 repeal rail back
 repose put rest in
 repress put down
 repulse putting back
 repugnancy contrary
 repentant penitent
 repute account

restoration restoring
 resume take again
 revoke call back
 rhetorick art of eloquence
 rhetorician gr. skillful in rhetorick

rhenm gr.

rogue

rumours rumour to fall

rudiment first instruction

rupture breach

suitcal clothing

Sabbath rest

sacrilege church robbing

sacrament holy sign or oath

sacrifice

saduce h. sectary

safe-guard safe keeping

saint holy one

sanctification holiness

salubrity wholesomeness

sanctity

sanctimony *holiness*

sanctuary holy place

sandals gr. shoes

sapience wisdom

satety fulness

satyr mocking verse

satority fulness

savage wild

sauce

scalp bare

scourge launch a scize

scepter sign of rule

schism breach

schismatick that moveth a schism

scripture writing

scruple doubt

scolden talk of women

scurrility saucy fooling

seclude shut out

sectary see schismatick

secondary the second

seduce deceive

sedulity diligence

seigniority lordship

seminary a nursery

senator alderman

sensible easily felt

sense

sensual brutish

sepulchre grave

sequel following

sequester to move from, or hid place

service

serjeant

servitude bondage

servile slavish

severity harshness

sect kind

significant plainness

simplicity plainness

sinister unhappy

situation placing

slaughter

slice

sluce

soar mount high

sociable fellow ship

solace

solution unloosing

society fellowship

solicite move

summary brief

sophister chabiller

sozery

sovereign chief

specious large

sternness

social
 society
 spleen gr. mill
 spongyous like a sponge
 spruce
 squancy ft. of bileale
 station standing
 stability sureness
 stillatory a distilling place
 stipendiary that serves for wages
 studious diligent
 style manner of speech
 subside help
 suborn procure a false witness
 describe more sweet
 subtract ? take from
 subtract ?
 substitute to put
 subtil crafty
 subversion overthrowing
 succeed follow
 succeed
 superior brilliant
 sumptuously costly
 supercilious haughty
 supercilious needles
 supercilious looking above
 supplant overthrow
 support bear up
 surmount surpassing
 surpass
 superior higher
 supremacy chief authority
 surcharge overcharge
 surpass exceed
 surmount
 surmount
 surmount
 surmount

tycopiant take away
 synod general assembly
 Tabernacle tent
 temerarious rash
 temerity rashness
 temperature temperateness
 temperate keeping a mean
 temperance sobriety
 temple a church
 tempestuous boisterous
 temporize to serve the time
 temporary for a time
 terrestrial earthly
 tenacity firmness
 tetrarch gr. governor of a fourth
 part
 tenure hold
 termination ending
 traverse space
 timorous fearful
 torian every other day
 torment tormenting
 theology gr. divinity
 rhyme, &c. such
 tractable easy to handle
 tractate a treatise
 tragedy a solemn play
 tradition deliberating from one to
 another
 traffice bargaining
 transfigure change shape
 transitory soon past away
 tranquillity quietness
 transfer remove over
 transform (see transfigure)
 transgress break
 translate turn
 transport carry over
 transmute change
 transmute a change which changes

tribunal judgement seat
 tripartite three fold
 trivial common
 tribe company
 trick deceive
 triumph a rejoicing for victory
 triumphant like one that re-
 joices for victory
 tribute
 true peace
 turbulent
 tympany R. of dropsie
 Vacuum void
 valour courage
 vanquish overcome
 vapour moisture
 vendible saleable
 venerable worthy
 versatile make her self
 venereal fleshly
 vesture
 vestment } garment
 vice
 vicious
 view

vincible
 victorious that hath gotten ma-
 ny victories
 vineyard orchard of graves
 vigilant watchful
 visitation going to see
 vision sight
 ulcer
 union unity
 unite join
 universal general
 urine stale
 unsatiable that hath not enough
 vocation calling
 volubility fluency in speech
 voluptuous given to pleasure
 urbanity courtesy
 usurp take unlawful authority
 utility profit
 vulgar common
 Wages
 wager
 weight
 wrought.

P T N T S.

To the R E A D E R.

IF notwithstanding my former Reasons in the Preface, thou dost
 thy little Child may have spoiled his Book, before it be known
 thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the Second Book
 thou mayest reserve fair, these written Copies until he can Read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of Rule, or length of Dis-
 cussion, unfit for Children; plentiful Experiences in very young Children (be-
 lieve him that hath tried) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to
 dislike before thou hast tried, or diligently read, were rather to be
 rash or unkind.



